

WINTER FESTIVITIES.
WHITE SKIN.
WHITE HANDS.
WHITE ARMS.
WHITE NECK.
"NEIGELINE."
ABSOLUTELY NON-POISONOUS.
Made from Purest of Natural Court Perfumery.
SOLD BY
ASPINALL
(Inventor and Sole Proprietor of Aspinall's Brand).
BOTTLES, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. post free.
FROM
GREEN-STREET WORKS,
LONDON, W.

THE LANCET

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

MYRTLE GROVE
TOBACCO
AND
CIGARETTES
COOL, SWEET, FRAGRANT.
TADDY AND CO., LONDON.

No. 698.—ONE PENNY. [G.P.O. as a Newspaper.] LONDON, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1895. Publishing Offices, MILFORD LANE, ARUNDEL STREET, } STRAND, W.C.

THIRD EDITION. THE "PEOPLE" OFFICE. Saturday Evening.

CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

OPERATIONS IN MANCHURIA.

HONGKONG, Feb. 21.—The following official telegram has been received here regarding the operations in Manchuria:—The Chinese attacked Kumochoang on the 17th inst., but were repulsed without any loss on our side. The enemy lost 30 killed and a number of prisoners. The latter state that a force of 3,000 infantry and 100 cavalry, with eight guns, was sent from Lao-yang to attack Kumochoang. The force, which actually assailed the latter place, consisted of the advance guard only, comprising 1,000 infantry and 30 cavalry. Gen. Katsura, telegraphing from Hsichowang on the 18th inst., the same day on which the above engagement took place, says that the position of the enemy at New-chuang was unchanged, but that the Chinese forces at Lao-yang had commenced to advance.

JAPANESE SQUADRON OFF FORMOSA.

HONG KONG, Feb. 21.—The Japanese squadron, which was reported to be cruising in the neighbourhood of the Pescadore Islands, lying between Formosa and the mainland, has been reported to be off Formosa.

CHINESE COMMANDER TO BE EXECUTED.

TIEN-TSIN, Feb. 21.—An imperial decree, dated the 19th inst., announces that the Tsootai King, who has been condemned to death by the Board of Punishment and condemned to imprisonment until next autumn, when they are to be executed for the loss of Port Arthur.—REUTERS.

ATTITUDE OF THE POWERS.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The "Eclair," in an article on the war in the East, says that Europe ought to support the Japanese demands and to favour the dismemberment of the Chinese Empire, as a political equilibrium in Asia cannot be obtained if the unity of China remains intact. The journal adds that it is none the less necessary to insist on the neutrality of Korea being respected, and that the policy of France should be in accord with that of Russia on this point.—REUTERS.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THURSDAY.

Sir E. Grey, in reply to Mr. Labouchere, said that in consequence of authoritative information received by the Government at one time during the process, reports were taken to the other Governments of Europe and of the United States to ascertain if, in their opinion, there was any possibility of bringing about a peace between China and Japan upon certain terms. Replies were received, and were generally favourable. Later on, papers would, no doubt, be laid on the table, which would indicate the communication between the various Powers interested, but they could not be published without previous reference to the other Powers, nor at the present stage of affairs between China and Japan.

FRENCH REVERSE IN AFRICA.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The "Quotidien Illustré" says that it was going to print the morning edition of the 21st inst. with an article which it thinks it its duty to publish only under complete reserve. According to this information the expedition in West Africa, under Col. Montell, has been surprised on the march by an unexpected attack, and has lost half its force, or about 300 men. The rest of the expedition is reported to be driven from its line of march, and is even reported to have had its retreat cut off. The Minister for the Colonies, the journal continues, is in possession of a despatch from the leader of the expedition sent by an indirect route by means of messengers, the telegraph wires having been cut. In this despatch Col. Montell, who was then surrounded by hostile tribes, urgently asked for reinforcements.—REUTERS.

LATER.—THE MINISTER OF THE COLONIES.

declares that the news of a complete reverse to the French expedition under Col. Montell, published to-day by the "Quotidien Illustré," has no serious foundation.—REUTERS.

AFFAIRS ON THE TANA.

LAMU, Jan. 28.—Dr. Wilhelm, the ex-Freeland leader, returned to Lamu yesterday from Hamme, on the lower waters of the Tana. After consultation with his travelling companions, Gustave Denhardt and Dr. Haessler, he expressed his belief that the Somali movements are part of a widespread Mussulman conspiracy to exterminate all Europeans in German East Africa. The timely arrest of the arch agitator, Fumo Omar, by Capt. Rogers alone prevented a rising near the coast in connection with the Somali attack repulsed on October. One of the German missionaries arrived from Ngao reports that the Somali, 5,000 strong, have already crossed the Tana at Koro Koro into the territory of the British East Africa Company in readiness for a raid in March.—Cape Mail.

COTTON-GROWING IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 22.—The Russian Minister of Finance has taken measures for promoting Russian cotton production by assigning a credit from the State Bank for that purpose. The bank will advance to growers sums sufficient to serve as working capital, and will also grant loans. Cotton-pickers and weavers will be supplied by the bank with means for purchasing cotton.

SHIPPING AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 19.—The Constantinople Quay Company having begun to levy duties on foreign vessels discharging at the wharves, the captains of the various foreign Powers have addressed notes to the British Consul, pointing out that the company is not authorized to impose such duties without the assent of the Powers.—REUTERS.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN LEGISLATURE.

VICTORIA, Feb. 22.—The session of the eighth Parliament of British Columbia, which has occupied 59 days, terminated to-day, when Parliament was prorogued. Twenty bills have been passed, including one to promote railway and mining development. The Hon. Theodore Davis, Q.C., the Premier, will succeed the late Sir Matthew Begbie as Chief Justice.—REUTERS.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—A telegram from Saint

FRIDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Marquis of Salisbury presented a petition from the Corporation of West Ham, who had been called upon to provide relief works for the unemployed, stating that in their opinion the time had arrived when Parliament should deal effectively with the problem.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LANEYER WATER BILL.

Mr. J. Stuart moved the second reading of the Lane Water Bill, the object of which was to enable the County Council to purchase by agreement, or failing that, by arbitration, the Lane Water Company's works. The arbitrator was to fix in relation to all the circumstances of the case which were set forth in the bill, what was a fair and reasonable price. They were not making a grab at the property of the water company, but they were to be set forth in the bill, what was a fair and reasonable price. They were not making a grab at the property of the water company, but they were to be set forth in the bill, what was a fair and reasonable price. They were not making a grab at the property of the water company, but they were to be set forth in the bill, what was a fair and reasonable price.

SITUATION IN EGYPT.

Cairo, Feb. 21.—The reports contained in the Egyptian press regarding the situation in Egypt are somewhat exaggerated. Perhaps too much importance has been attributed to what are no doubt disquieting symptoms, but which probably will go no further. The state of the country appears to be generally contented and quiet. There are no signs of any change of policy on the part of the British Government, which is simply desirous of steadily continuing the work of administrative reform. Indications of dissatisfaction or ill-humour on the part of the Khedive are not likely in any way to induce it to make any change in that policy, and when his highness realises this he will probably also perceive it to be to his own interest to co-operate with the British Government.—REUTERS.

IT IS STATED AT THE WAR OFFICE.

in reference to the disquieting news from Egypt, that though the 2nd East Yorkshire Battalion has been moved to Cairo from Alexandria, the troops under the command of Maj.-Gen. Henderson at the latter city have been brought up to their ordinary strength by the arrival from Cyprus and Malta of the 2nd and 3rd Cavalry. This battalion, however, makes no addition to the general strength of the British garrison in Egypt, as the 2nd South Lancashire, which had been in the country for two years, is being transferred to India.

AMERICA'S VISIT.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.—A telegram received here from Lahore states that the Ameer is improving in health and that he is determined to visit England.—REUTERS.

SITUATION IN CHITRAL.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.—According to the latest news from Chitral, Amir-ul-Nik, the new Maharaja, has decided to make his peace with the British immediately. The British Commissioner has written to Umra Khan of Jandol, who is at present invading Chitral, that the Government relies on his word to leave that country as soon as possible.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—There was an unusual session of the House of Representatives last night, when Mr. Raleigh, the member for South Carolina, moved a resolution that the House adjourn to-day, out of respect to the memory of George Washington. This did not meet the views of the majority, and it was promptly voted down. Immediately following this a colored member from one of the Southern divisions proposed a similar resolution out of respect to Frederick Douglass, the eminent negro abolitionist, who had died suddenly on the previous night. The Democrats opposed the motion, many of the Southern members speaking with vehemence against it, but finally it was carried amid much excitement, by 32 against 25. When a resolution of a like character was proposed to the memory of the late Gen. Lee, on Jan. 18, it was defeated.—CENTRAL NEWS.

LADY FOOTBALLERS.

The captain and founder of the recently-formed ladies' football club is Miss Nellie Honeyball. Herself a great lover of athletics, and believing others of her sex to share similar tastes, she decided on providing some winter amusement for them in the shape of a football club. No difficulty was experienced in procuring a sufficient number of members to constitute a team, and they at once set to work to form a team. The first match was played on March 2nd, at Crouch End, and the result was a draw. The team is divided into North and South, and is intended to play the first match on March 6th, at Crouch End, and the result was a draw. The team is divided into North and South, and is intended to play the first match on March 6th, at Crouch End, and the result was a draw.

EARL DUDLEY AS DRUID.

Last Wednesday, at the Bloomsbury Lodge, A.O.D. No. 41, held at the White Hart, Drury Lane, the Right Hon. the Earl of Dudley, Mr. J. F. Remnant, L.C.C., Mr. James Cough, and Mr. W. Kay-Watson were duly initiated into the mysteries of Druidism. A large number of brethren were present, including Mr. H. Wade, M.P., and other officers of the Grand Lodge. The Earl of Dudley, in his speech of thanks for his election, referred at some length to the origin and history of the ancient order, and also commented in favourable terms on the useful and philanthropic work it had carried out. Mr. Goby, N.A., presided, and Mr. Hill, R.B., rendered a song in good style.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR AND LADY HERSCHELL

dined with the Queen and the royal family at Windsor Castle on Thursday.

LATEST NEWS ITEMS.

HOME.

The damage done by the fire to Maidwell Hall, Northamptonshire, is estimated at over £20,000.

BRITISH OFFICIAL BEHEADED.

ULTIMATUM TO THE REBEL CHIEFS. Despatches received at Liverpool from the Niger state that Mr. Wyse, chief of the Niger Company's printing establishment at Akassa, who was taken prisoner by the Brass natives during the recent attack on the company's station, after being taken in one of the war canoes to Nimbi (the native town of Brass) was beheaded, his head being afterwards carried round the town on a pole. It also appears that a large number of coloured clerks and employees of the Niger Company were either killed or taken prisoners on the night of Jan. 28, and it is feared that they may have been subjected to various forms of torture common among the natives. It is pointed out that some misapprehension has arisen regarding the town of Brass. There are two towns of that name, one close to the mouth of the Brass River, where the Europeans live and carry on trade and where the consulate and telegraph station is situated, and one, otherwise known as Nimbi, 20 miles up the river. Both are in the Niger Coast protectorate. It appears that the chiefs in Nimbi have during the last few years intruded, through European Brass, no fewer than 1,600 rifles and a

NUMBER OF MACHINE GUNS.

Owing to the fact of this dangerous armament being unknown either to the protectorate or to the company's officials, no measures were taken for protecting Akassa. Mr. Finlay, the agent-general of the Niger Company, who happened to be at Akassa, received on the 28th of January an anonymous letter warning him of an imminent attack, and in the few hours which he had at his disposal he organised the Europeans and the native employees on the station in order to withstand it. In the early dawn 1,600 Brass natives, many of them cannibals—crept up the river in 40 war canoes, and attacked the station, the little force being powerless to satisfactorily contend with such overwhelming numbers. After looting the place and taking a number of prisoners the natives returned to their canoes at Nimbi, and afterwards threatened European Brass, but finding a strong force there, subsequently retired. According to a telegram from Brass, dated Feb. 20, the Europeans there have taken refuge in the consular residence and the telegraph station. With regard to this despatch and the position of the Niger, Reuters' Agency is informed that

SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD'S POSITION.

has at no time been serious, since the men from the native town of Brass (or Nimbi), 20 miles distant, returned there after visiting the European town of Brass. From an authoritative source Reuters' Agency learns that the position of Sir Claude Macdonald, the British commissioner, is as follows:—In consequence of the night attack by natives of Brass in the Niger protectorate upon Akassa, the frontier station of the Niger Company, Sir Claude Macdonald, the British commissioner, proceeded to Brass from Old Calabar with a sufficient number of native porters and machine guns to restore order. Since then Sir Claude Macdonald, with the bluejackets from the British flag-ship, has joined the British commissioner, and an ultimatum has been sent to the Brass chiefs calling upon them to explain their proceedings and to hand over their arms and war canoes to the British authorities, to be kept in the intention of the latter to put down all war canoes and insist upon a proper registry of arms. The force under Sir Claude's command includes 150 porters, several machine guns, and three or four steam launches with quick-firing bow guns. Two British officers are leaving Liverpool for service in the protectorate, but it is pointed out that they are merely going to fill vacancies.

ADMIRAL HORNBY.

Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Geoffrey Phipps Hornby, who has just retired from the Navy on attaining the age of 70, comes of a warlike stock. His father was an admiral before him, and his mother was the daughter of a general. Sir Geoffrey was born at the family seat of Little Green in West Sussex, and entered the Navy nearly 58 years ago. It is a singular instance of the chances of fortune that Sir Geoffrey in his long career never took part in war-like operations, save when, as a midshipman, he served on the coast of Syria. He became rear-admiral in 1892, and vice-admiral in 1895, and a year or two later had to command the fleet in its famous entry of the Dardanelles. It seemed then as though there would be fighting for Sir Geoffrey at last, but again the fates intervened and the fleet never fired a shot. Sir Geoffrey has commanded the British Mediterranean Squadron, the Channel Squadron, and has also held that much-coveted post, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth.

DARING ROBBERY.

A daring robbery was perpetrated at Kingston-on-Thames on Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. Lish, who live in Upper King's-road, left their house between eight and nine o'clock, and when Mrs. Lish returned, between one and two, she discovered that the house had been entered by thieves, who had carried off about £400 in notes and cash, and about £50 worth of jewellery. This is the second robbery at Kingston during the week, the house of Mr. Church, in Gibbon-road, having been entered on Tuesday, and £20 worth of property carried off.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The February sessions commence to-morrow, but the calendar of the business is of a light character. There are only 42 fresh commitments in the interval. There are no charges of murder. Three persons are committed for the crime of manslaughter. In the judges' list, in which there are only six or seven cases, there are two or three serious charges. The offences of burglary, false pretences, forgery, &c., are on the average. The judges on the rota are Mr. Justice Day, Mr. Justice Wright, and Mr. Justice Collins.

NATIVE RISING IN AFRICA.

BRITISH OFFICIAL BEHEADED.

ULTIMATUM TO THE REBEL CHIEFS. Despatches received at Liverpool from the Niger state that Mr. Wyse, chief of the Niger Company's printing establishment at Akassa, who was taken prisoner by the Brass natives during the recent attack on the company's station, after being taken in one of the war canoes to Nimbi (the native town of Brass) was beheaded, his head being afterwards carried round the town on a pole. It also appears that a large number of coloured clerks and employees of the Niger Company were either killed or taken prisoners on the night of Jan. 28, and it is feared that they may have been subjected to various forms of torture common among the natives. It is pointed out that some misapprehension has arisen regarding the town of Brass. There are two towns of that name, one close to the mouth of the Brass River, where the Europeans live and carry on trade and where the consulate and telegraph station is situated, and one, otherwise known as Nimbi, 20 miles up the river. Both are in the Niger Coast protectorate. It appears that the chiefs in Nimbi have during the last few years intruded, through European Brass, no fewer than 1,600 rifles and a

NUMBER OF MACHINE GUNS.

Owing to the fact of this dangerous armament being unknown either to the protectorate or to the company's officials, no measures were taken for protecting Akassa. Mr. Finlay, the agent-general of the Niger Company, who happened to be at Akassa, received on the 28th of January an anonymous letter warning him of an imminent attack, and in the few hours which he had at his disposal he organised the Europeans and the native employees on the station in order to withstand it. In the early dawn 1,600 Brass natives, many of them cannibals—crept up the river in 40 war canoes, and attacked the station, the little force being powerless to satisfactorily contend with such overwhelming numbers. After looting the place and taking a number of prisoners the natives returned to their canoes at Nimbi, and afterwards threatened European Brass, but finding a strong force there, subsequently retired. According to a telegram from Brass, dated Feb. 20, the Europeans there have taken refuge in the consular residence and the telegraph station. With regard to this despatch and the position of the Niger, Reuters' Agency is informed that

SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD'S POSITION.

has at no time been serious, since the men from the native town of Brass (or Nimbi), 20 miles distant, returned there after visiting the European town of Brass. From an authoritative source Reuters' Agency learns that the position of Sir Claude Macdonald, the British commissioner, is as follows:—In consequence of the night attack by natives of Brass in the Niger protectorate upon Akassa, the frontier station of the Niger Company, Sir Claude Macdonald, the British commissioner, proceeded to Brass from Old Calabar with a sufficient number of native porters and machine guns to restore order. Since then Sir Claude Macdonald, with the bluejackets from the British flag-ship, has joined the British commissioner, and an ultimatum has been sent to the Brass chiefs calling upon them to explain their proceedings and to hand over their arms and war canoes to the British authorities, to be kept in the intention of the latter to put down all war canoes and insist upon a proper registry of arms. The force under Sir Claude's command includes 150 porters, several machine guns, and three or four steam launches with quick-firing bow guns. Two British officers are leaving Liverpool for service in the protectorate, but it is pointed out that they are merely going to fill vacancies.

ADMIRAL HORNBY.

Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Geoffrey Phipps Hornby, who has just retired from the Navy on attaining the age of 70, comes of a warlike stock. His father was an admiral before him, and his mother was the daughter of a general. Sir Geoffrey was born at the family seat of Little Green in West Sussex, and entered the Navy nearly 58 years ago. It is a singular instance of the chances of fortune that Sir Geoffrey in his long career never took part in war-like operations, save when, as a midshipman, he served on the coast of Syria. He became rear-admiral in 1892, and vice-admiral in 1895, and a year or two later had to command the fleet in its famous entry of the Dardanelles. It seemed then as though there would be fighting for Sir Geoffrey at last, but again the fates intervened and the fleet never fired a shot. Sir Geoffrey has commanded the British Mediterranean Squadron, the Channel Squadron, and has also held that much-coveted post, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth.

DARING ROBBERY.

A daring robbery was perpetrated at Kingston-on-Thames on Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. Lish, who live in Upper King's-road, left their house between eight and nine o'clock, and when Mrs. Lish returned, between one and two, she discovered that the house had been entered by thieves, who had carried off about £400 in notes and cash, and about £50 worth of jewellery. This is the second robbery at Kingston during the week, the house of Mr. Church, in Gibbon-road, having been entered on Tuesday, and £20 worth of property carried off.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The February sessions commence to-morrow, but the calendar of the business is of a light character. There are only 42 fresh commitments in the interval. There are no charges of murder. Three persons are committed for the crime of manslaughter. In the judges' list, in which there are only six or seven cases, there are two or three serious charges. The offences of burglary, false pretences, forgery, &c., are on the average. The judges on the rota are Mr. Justice Day, Mr. Justice Wright, and Mr. Justice Collins.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

COLCHESTER ELECTION.

Sir W. Pearson (R.) is elected by 2,550 votes against 2,290 for Capt. Vereker (U.)—majority, 263. Unionists lose a seat.

NEXT GENERAL ELECTION.

OXFORDSHIRE, Banbury.—Mr. L. M. Wynne (U.) is asked to contest the seat. Mr. W. J. Buckley (U.) will oppose Mr. J. Lloyd Morgan (R.).

CARMARTHENSHIRE, West.—Mr. W. J. Buckley (U.) will oppose Mr. J. Lloyd Morgan (R.).

BYTHER.—Failing a party settlement, Mr. L. M. Wynne (U.) intends prosecuting his candidature.

CORNWALL, Truro.—Mr. H. T. Waddy (R.) is invited to oppose Mr. E. Lawrence (U.).

ARMAGH, S.—Mr. C. Litton Falkner (U.) is unable to prosecute his candidature.

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr. A. Williams (R.).

GLAMORGAN, S.—Hon. W. Quin (U.) will oppose Mr.

OUR OMNIBUS.

PIPER PAN.

I am glad to state that the appeal made by the South-place Society, for funds to carry on the Sunday evening concert, has met with a fair response, and the committee have, therefore, decided to continue the concert until Easter. This excellent society is in its ninth season; and the entertainment provided is invariably of the highest merit that it would have been regrettable if it had been obliged to come to an abrupt termination.

Mr. Robert Newman is also receiving better support for his Sunday afternoon concert at the Queen's Hall, and has, in consequence, been enabled to dispense welcome charity to some 200 poor families. At the same time, I would not counsel any more "Sunday music" societies being started.

Plenty of good musical fare is provided for Ash Wednesday evening. Gounod's "Redemption" will be performed at the Albert Hall by the Royal Choral Society, under the direction of Sir Joseph Barnby; and concerts of sacred music, interpreted by popular artists, will be given at the St. James's and Queen's Halls.

Herr Joachim, the famous violinist, who is, I am glad to say, in excellent health and spirits, has arrived in London, and will make his appearance at the Popular Concerts for the first time this season on Monday evening. He will take part with Mrs. M. von Borwick in Brahms' sonata in D minor for piano and violin.

The recent death of Lady Goss, widow of Sir John Goss, the celebrated composer, reminds me of the fact that two of our representative and most distinguished musicians, Sir Arthur Sullivan and Mr. Frederic Cowen, were pupils of the venerable old lady's much-respected husband, who pre-deceased his wife some years ago. Mr. Frederic Cowen began his studies with Sir John Goss at the early age of four years, when he was first brought over to this country from Jamaica, where he was born.

M. Paderewski has been creating quite a "furore" in Germany. When the great pianist was announced to appear at the symphony concert in the Royal Dresden Opera House, the demand for seats was so great that 1,500 people had to be admitted to the rehearsal, a proceeding which, I should say, until now, unprecedented in the annals of music.

Later on, at Leipzig, where he gave a recital for the benefit of the Lister Memorial Fund, M. Paderewski's enormous success was continued. Nearly 3,000 people assembled to hear his marvellous playing, and he was recalled, in all, 20 times.

I am pleased to hear that Mr. Herbert Grover, one of our most rising young tenors, is rapidly recovering from his severe attack of typhoid fever; also that Mr. Gregory East, one of the popular Meister Giesingers, is convalescent, after somewhat severe indisposition.

Mr. Daniel Mayer informs me that he has engaged Mr. Maurice Soss as leader of the orchestra for the Nikisch concerts, which are to take place in June.

A new opera, entitled "Ninon de Lençois," was produced at the Opera Comique, Paris, and won an immediate success. The work is by a young composer named Missa, a pupil of Massenet, in whose footsteps it is said he is likely to follow. It would not at all surprise me to see "Ninon de Lençois" on the stage of Covent Garden Theatre this summer.

The title of M. Missa's opera brings to my mind the remembrance that Madame Adeline Patti, the most gifted of all prima donnas, celebrated her 52nd birthday on Tuesday last, and that, like the famous beauty mentioned above, she still enjoys the secret of perpetual youth.

I think dear little "Hansel und Gretel" will be glad when they find a settled abode. The poor little things have been taken from theatre to theatre, and are now about to seek a new home, the Princess's Theatre, whither they will be transferred on Monday week.

I am told that Humperdinck has just finished another opera dealing with child life. Let us hope it may prove equal in beauty to his charming "Hansel und Gretel," and be speedily heard in London.

The latest novelty of a musical nature is the Ladies' Drum and Pipe Band, which has been started by some young girls in the west of London with considerable success. The members of this unique enterprise have been regularly instructed in the management of their various instruments by a drum-major in the Coldstream Guards.

A concert was given at the Imperial Institute on Wednesday evening by students from the Royal Academy of Music. During the interval, and for a short time after the concert, selections of music were performed in the corridor by the Hungarian Band.

All the popular five-shilling balcony seats at the Queen's Hall have been applied for to almost double the number for Mr. Schults' forthcoming Wagner concert. Would-be subscribers may, however, be reminded that there are still many good seats left at higher and lower prices, with which they can console themselves.

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

Many animals, as we all know, are looked upon by a large number of the community with a sort of superstitious dread. Something in their habits or in their appearance gives rise to extraordinary notions, and it may not be unproductive of some good result for me to try to set some of these disturbed minds at rest by explaining the eccentricities of certain of these superstitious creatures. The ticking of the death-watch beetle is, in nothing more than the creature calling for its mate. The death-head moth is so named because of the skull-shaped mark between the head and the body, not because it presages death, as popularly supposed. An owl screeching over dwelling places, or a dog howling at night, also foretell some terrible calamity, but the former of these screeches a great deal on the wing, and there is no earthly reason why it should desert when flying over a house; the howling of the dog, I think, is generally best put down to hunger or discomfort.

As well as bad-omen animals there are some which are supposed to be the bearers of good fortune, as, for example, a black cat coming into the house, three magpies seen flying together, and a "money" spider crawling over one's person, &c. I think if my superstitious friends put the benefits that have accrued from the one source and the ill suffered from the other into the scales, the balance will be in favour of neither, and it will be seen that, whatever has happened, the good or bad-omen animal cannot be associated with it either directly or indirectly, and, at the best, such ideas are due to their

imaginings, or are the results of ancestral beliefs handed down to them.

Part 16 of the Royal Natural History, which has just been issued, commences the birds, and it is evident from the number of species included in its pages that the birds will not be summarised in the same complete style as the mammals. This is a pity, for a standard book on natural history, as this is intended to be, ought to treat of all the members of the animal kingdom in the same detail. The part, however, is of very great interest, and the woodcuts in it, as is the case with those in previous numbers, are excellent. The coloured plates, depicting three species of glossy starlings and two species of weaver-birds, are certainly better than the majority of the mammal plates.

Two of the woodcut illustrations show us two different species of bower-birds, with the bowers built by them. These extraordinary structures are used as playgrounds, and are composed of dry grass and sticks. The floors and entrances of them are profusely decorated with shells, pieces of bone, stones, &c., in fact, anything bright and attractive. The nest of the sociable weaver-bird is given in another cut. This curious structure, which is placed in a tree, is composed of a huge mass of grass and twigs, in which several holes are made. In these holes a nest is built, and each one is tenanted by a different pair of birds. The same nest is used by the same birds year after year.

It may be news to most of us that there is a possibility of our old friend dysentery being the means of conveying that dire disease, diphtheria, to us human mortals. To be on the safe side, therefore, it would be as well if those of my readers the possessors of cats showing symptoms of such an ailment would not fondle and caress their pets till they have recovered. That the inhabitants of Thrapstone, in Northamptonshire, may not have the disease introduced amongst them from this source the medical officer of health of that district has ordered that all cats showing signs of diphtheria shall be slaughtered. This precaution against the spread of this disease which, unfortunately, seems to be on the increase, though rather rough on pumy, I, I think, none too strict or unnecessary.

A correspondent at Manchester asks me "What is not a rook is a young crow." This, to most people, will seem to be rather an absurd question, but when popular writers on natural history mislead their readers by calling rooks crows, as has lately been the case, it is excusable. The rook and the crow are totally different birds. True it is young crows until after the first month of their life, but they are easily distinguishable. The rook, as everyone knows, nests in colonies; the crow, on the other hand, is a solitary nester. The adult rook has a patch of rough whitish skin at the base of its bill; this is absent in the crow. This character alone will at once distinguish the two birds.

I have just heard of a most ingenious method of killing rats, but on account of exceptionally frosty weather being necessary to carrying it out, this mode of destroying them cannot be very frequently resorted to. I am told that one of the keepers in one of our London parks, who administers to the needs of the water-fowl, finding that their abode on the island was over-run by large numbers of rats, hit upon the novel idea of pouring water into their holes and afterwards stopping them up with stones or pieces of turf. The consequence was that the rats were frozen in the ground, and are now practically exterminated from or, rather buried in, their happy home.

The additions to the Zoological Society's Gardens during the fortnight ending Feb. 19 were as follows:—A Cape beecher (snake), a snowy owl, a dunlin, a hairy-rumped acouti, a fieldfare, and an eland born in the Zoological Gardens. The acouti is a peculiar animal belonging to the order of rodents. In appearance it is not unlike the miniature deer or chevrotin. It is entirely confined to South America, where it abounds in large numbers in the dense forests. In its wild state the acouti often commits depredations in the sugar plantations, and hence it becomes a source of annoyance to the native agriculturalists. It is nocturnal in its habits, and the daytime it passes in small burrows. Its flesh is eaten by the natives.

THE ACTOR.

How far the confirmed theatre-goer has to wend nowadays from time to time, if he wishes to keep himself personally informed as to what is going on! On Monday, devious to test the character of the performance, which are being given by Mr. Ben Greet's touring comedy company, I made my way from my cosy fireside—which, alas! is situated "outside the radius"—and travelled (positively travelled) to what, for me and my neighbours, is a most wild and desolate region, the Strand and Denmark Hill.

I should have liked to follow up this "inland voyage" (as Louis Stevenson might have called it) by another on the following night, in order to sample the quality of young Mr. Lawrence's acting in the part played by Mr. Two in "The Fish and the Frog." I should have liked to be present, the same evening, at the London debut of the Argentine tragedienne, Mdle. Telma Bernal; and on Wednesday afternoon I should have liked to see Miss Ailsa Craig (Miss Ellen Terry's daughter) appear as Emilia in "Othello." Such was my modest programme.

But, alas! young Mr. Irving was to be found only at Islington. Mdle. Bernal only at the St. George's Hall, Langham-place, and Miss Ailsa Craig only at Balham; and how can one, in Arctic weather, fly to different parts of the compass in this ridiculous fashion? The confirmed theatre-goer, clearly, must possess his soul in patience, and be content not to see everything and everybody. For him, of course, the ideal state of things would be that everything and everybody should be visible at one or other of the West-end theatres—at one of the Strand theatres, for choice. Then he would be happy.

But I have not mentioned the most exciting of all "outlying" fixtures in the immediate future. I refer to Miss Fortescue's promise to appear in a series of favourite characters at the Arkhurst Theatre, Holloway. Happy dwellers in the North! Why do not Miss Fortescue come a little nearer to Charing Cross? I don't think she has been seen in that part of the world since she played at the Shaftesbury one afternoon in "The Love Chase." If she produces Mr. Gilbert's "Charity" at Holloway, I think I must go to see it, at whatever cost.

Mr. Irving was not well enough to appear, as he desired, at the Royce Carleton benefit. It was, however, characteristic of him that he had undertaken to deliver that rather exhausting recitation, "The Dream of Eugene Aram." Why should he not occasionally be heard in a witty or humorous selection, which would be less fatiguing for him and not less delightful for his hearers? In light of this sort Mr. Irving is as admirable as when in the tragic vein. He has a very keen sense of fun, and the demureness of his delivery is exquisite.

I am glad that the Independent Theatre is going to produce a little play by Mrs. Oscar

Beringer at its approaching performance. Since she brought out her play, "The Advanced" drama, "Tartan" Mrs. Beringer has scarcely had a chance as a dramatist in England. In America and the colonies opportunity has been afforded her by Mrs. Kendal and Miss Genevieve Ward, who, by the way, introduced Mrs. Beringer's "Tartan" to us at the St. James's, one afternoon. But, apart from "Tartan," London has not been able, for some time, to test this lady's progress in the dramatic art.

Mr. Toole has put a fine old crafted face on in front of "Thoroughbred" at his theatre. "The Secret" is an adaptation from the French by William Barrymore, the actor, who "flourished" between 1827 and 1845, and who had the honour of being heartily praised by Chas. Lamb. "The Secret" was performed originally at the Adelphi, with Yates, Tyrone Power, and Mrs. W. Lett in the principal roles. It was, however, more successful afterwards at Covent Garden, where Keeler made a hit as Thomas, and Miss Lett's part was in the hands of Miss Ellen Tree.

How largely theatrical talent will run in individual families is a commonplace of theatrical history. The fact is being illustrated now in the number of young players on the stage. These are sisters, of whom Miss Ada, Miss Jessie, and Miss Louie are now with Mr. Ben Greet. Miss Beatrice is, I believe, acting somewhere in the provinces; she has often appeared in London. I saw Miss Louie play Puck last Monday; it was a remarkable performance for so young a girl.

OLD IZAAK.

Thames angling is at a standstill, and beyond a few roach and dace taken by Mr. Amphlett at Kingston, little appears to have been done. An enthusiastic correspondent writes that he recently walked along the tow-path from Shepperton Lock to Chertsey Bridge, and found the river in surprisingly good condition. The water was then frozen for some six or eight yards from the bank, but in most places it was possible to walk to the edge of the ice, and get a fairly clear swim. When the ice clears more, some good fish will no doubt be taken.

The Lea and Arun are in the same plight, and nothing has been done, but milder weather, particularly in the case of the Arun, will quickly bring about a change. Several competitions are announced to come off during the next week or two, and if it is possible to fish at all, the competitors will no doubt have sport. Ever care was taken to preserve the fish in the Welsh Harp water at Hendon during the frost. Mr. Warner having employed two professional Thames fishermen (beyond his ordinary staff) to give the matter their entire attention. These were W. Pearce, of Hamersmith, and W. Gibson, of Putney. Holes were made in the ice at suitable places, and there is good reason to hope the precautions taken have proved eminently successful. Well done, Mr. Warner!

The Reading and District Angling Association, which renders splendid service in stocking and preserving the waters, held its annual meeting at the Great Western Hotel, Reading, on Tuesday next, followed the same evening by its annual dinner, at which its popular president, Mr. James Simonds, occupies the chair. A goodly party of anglers always assemble at the feast, and Old Izaak "hopes to be among the company."

Mr. T. R. Sachs, president and father of the Piscatorial Society, has just been unanimously elected an honorary life member of the Greenwich Angling Society, the greatest compliment a body of anglers can bestow. Mr. Sachs is well known to the members of the Greenwich men, some of whom are frequently to be met with sea-fishing from the pier at Deal.

Some discussion has lately taken place in reference to the age of angling societies. The four oldest of which a definite record exists are the True Waltonians, founded 1830, the Piscatorial Society, 1832, the Thames Anglers, 1840, and the Friendly Anglers, 1842.

Talking of angling societies, the annual report of the Piscatorial Society is before me, and a splendid report it is. The society's waters, which are certainly unequalled, cost them over £200 per annum, and these cash members have the privilege of fishing. They have also a goodly number of prizes, chiefly silver cups, which are given only for the finest fish. What with their grand quarters at the Holborn Restaurant, their beautiful museum, and the high standard at which the society aims in its readings and entertainments, it is not surprising that the older it grows the more it flourishes.

There is likely to be a great gathering of anglers at the Winchester Arms, Southwark-street, on Monday evening, when the clubs enrolled on the Anglers' Association (Southern Division) will pay a visit to the well-known host of the Bermondsey Brothers, president, and all anglers, come from where they may, will be heartily welcomed.

Mr. W. H. Beckett, V.P., presided over the Anglers' Association meeting at the Foresters' Hall, on Monday last, when 40 cash responses to the roll-call. There was very little business before the meeting, the most interesting item being the announcement of a modification of fares on the Great Western line, by which in most cases holders of anglers' privilege tickets will benefit. An instance of the misuse of a privilege ticket (not a very bad one in itself) was brought under notice, and it was unanimously agreed to cancel the ticket in question. Anglers value their railway privileges too much to allow them to be jeopardised, and both associations consequently do their utmost to safeguard so great a boon.

The eighth angling competition in aid of the funds of the Anglers' Benevolent Society and Convalescent Home comes off on the Lea at St. Margaret's, on March 24. Mr. Malby, the most active in the matter, is supported by a strong committee, and I hope the result will be all that is expected. The competition of last year proved extremely discouraging, so far as fishing was concerned, as I fear these big outings frequently are. The committee will no doubt benefit of last year's experience, and the object they have in view is certainly worthy of all praise.

All holders of anglers' privilege tickets ought undoubtedly to contribute a trifle annually to the Anglers' Benevolent Society, and also to a general river preservation and consummation, which by a little friendly arrangement between the two associations could be readily brought about. The Anglers' Benevolent Society has my fullest sympathy, but I am inclined to think the re-stocking and proper preservation of public waters of at least equal importance, although the fraternity apparently give it the least support.

The Fisheries Exhibition, 1895, at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, is to be open from March 14 to April 20. It is intended to have a good loan collection of stuffed fish, and the authorities express their willingness to fetch an average of three hundred fish, and return them (free of charge) at

the close of the exhibition. Exhibitions of this kind must be of benefit to angling interests, and I hope this will prove a thorough success.

GENERAL CHATTER.

It comes very hard on many toilers when ever some freak of fashion takes away from an industry the patronage without which it cannot live. Last week saw St. Valentine's Day pass almost without notice; so little people remembered the occasion. Yet the time is well within even young memories when valentines were manufactured by the ton to suit all tastes and purses. Christmas cards seem likely to follow the same course; while in the case of alpacas, fashion suddenly turned, and prosperity departed from Salt-ale.

No doubt, the sending of valentines came to be accompanied by much silliness. But love-making is always more or less silly in its outward manifestations, as is witnessed by the revelations in breach of promise cases. It is on record that a grave philosopher who fell prey to a sprightly damsel was heard to address her as the "poppet." So, after all, the silliness of valentines was in good keeping with the occasion, while the chubby cupids and corpulent hearts made pretty ornamentation. I know an old lady, a great beauty in her earlier years, who has kept most of the valentines she received, and has given over them on every anniversary of the day.

A correspondent at Harnchurch writes me a description of what was lately done at that right little, tight little village to relieve distress and destitution. On learning that a good many of the labourers' families were suffering severely, some of the principal inn. At once the neighbouring gentry came forward with liberal subscriptions, so that when the vicar took the chair he was able to announce a good beginning. Other donations quickly followed; a relieving committee was appointed, and within 24 hours the 15,000,000 of the population, but even when that is done there is no getting away from the fact that London contains every year many more helpless inhabitants than in the previous year.

What are cheap boots made of? Indignantly queries a correspondent whose three feet are in the shoes he has bought to pieces after a fortnight's wear. Well, I cannot say what the materials may be, but it seems to stand to reason that good leather is not "the predominant partner." They are made to sell, not to wear; bootmakers only obey popular decree by sacrificing quality to cheapness. It is simply the habit of juvenile smokers heroically face nicotine sickness, not because they enjoy the flavour of burning tobacco, but solely through a conviction that smoking makes for manliness.

Several letters have come to hand thanking me for urging the people to the purchase of the "puffing the smoke out of a beautiful meerschaum pipe," writes to a provincial paper, urging the necessity of at once putting a stop to juvenile smoking. Little boys and girls are being seduced by the "puffing" of a meerschaum pipe, which is a most dangerous habit, and one which should be put down. The article could not be made for the money, nor for twice as much. Purchasers of such trash must, therefore, either believe that they are supplied on philanthropic principles, or they must be in a hurry to get into the Bankruptcy Court.

A gentleman who confesses that he greatly relishes "puffing the smoke out of a beautiful meerschaum pipe," writes to a provincial paper, urging the necessity of at once putting a stop to juvenile smoking. Little boys and girls are being seduced by the "puffing" of a meerschaum pipe, which is a most dangerous habit, and one which should be put down. The article could not be made for the money, nor for twice as much. Purchasers of such trash must, therefore, either believe that they are supplied on philanthropic principles, or they must be in a hurry to get into the Bankruptcy Court.

There is, certainly, a startling inconsistency, as remarked by one of my many correspondents, in forbidding starving men to appeal for assistance in the streets by means of collecting boxes, while at the same time charities to raise funds for the same purpose are being set on foot. According to the strict letter of the law, it is mendicancy in both cases, and, therefore, illegal. But since the law winks at the practice in the one instance, it scarcely squares with the eternal fitness of things that it should keep its eyes so very wide open in the other. It may be said, perhaps, that the status of public charities affords a guarantee against abuse which is absent in the other case. That may be, but it does seem hard that poor Tom or Jack should be run in for doing what they would be allowed to do if they called themselves the "Help a Lane Dog Over a Stile Society."

Perhaps some day science will discover profitability in accumulations of snow. It was a thundering long time before it ascertained the commercial value of electricity, while only now it is known that the atmosphere contains a third element—argon—which may possibly prove of immense use to humanity. So, it would not be surprising if snow accumulations were found to make splendid fuel when subjected to certain chemical processes. What a blessing that would be! Every snow fall would then bring us comfort and economy to the suffering poor.

MADAME.

Many minds are much exercised on the subject of skirts. At the present moment some inquirers are asking anxiously—Is the dreaded crinoline on its way to us once more? I do not think so, but cannot say with certainty; it is not easy definitely to forecast the freaks of fashion. There is no doubt about it that the tendency is towards an increase of width below in some cases, and the authorities are necessary to introduce some kind of stiffening at the hem to enable freedom in walking. Wire is accordingly used, or very thick cord, or the hem lined with stiff mohair. Fashion, however, allows us a happy medium in width that enables us to dispense with these devices.

A feature in the skirt of to-day is that the fulness is invariably placed in place of being gathered. A good style for a walking skirt in serge, tweed, or cloth, is a kind of modified bell-shape, fitting, as all skirts now do, evenly in the upper part and widening out from below the knees to a moderate width at the hem. All walking skirts are now cut to keep well of the ground. This style of skirt is frequently gored so as to do away with all fulness at the waist. Some figures, however, require a little fulness above. When this is so it should be kept well to the back.

A make of skirt that is greatly growing in favour for gowns to be worn on smart occasions is a wide full shape, the front breadth quite plain, the fulness being arranged at the sides and back in wide box pleats. Sometimes the box pleats are only at the back. In every case, as I have said before, the skirt is gored so as to fit evenly over the hips. In deciding upon a certain make of skirt you should take into consideration the material to be used, and the occasions for which the skirt is required.

Some very charming varieties of wool crepon have made their appearance, and in lovely shades of colour. A gown I greatly admired in this material was a beautiful shade of blue—a kind of soft smoke colour. The make of the gown was simple, and yet had a decided touch of elegance about it. Moreover, it struck me that it would be no means a difficult make for the house dress-maker to attempt, and so the description may furnish a helpful hint to any of my readers who may be intending to make themselves a new gown.

The skirt was a pleasing variety of one of the styles that I have just told you is coming into favour. The front breadth hung in a straight line, deep box pleats arranged the fulness at each side, and in the centre of the back. This skirt was cut to fit gracefully in folds. It was carefully gored that the upper part, notwithstanding the side fulness fitted closely to the figure; the skirt gradually widened out from below the knees. Of course, this skirt would require careful cutting, but there would be no difficulty in getting a good pattern to go by.

Now for the bodice. I thought it specially pretty. It was made in a style that is now very popular—that is, with the back tight-fitting and a loose pouch front. As far as the bust was a square yoke of black velvet, with a high collar-band being cut of the same material. The pouch front of crepon was set to the edge of the yoke with fine gathers; the gathers were headed by a band of jet passementerie. The upper part of the bodice of crepon fell in full drooping folds to below the elbows, where they gathered into long plain under-sleeves of black velvet, finished at the wrists with bands of passementerie. The folded waist-band was also of black velvet.

One of the latest novelties in the way of outdoor covering for ladies is the new liver-coloured cape. It is a much more snappy affair than that garment as worn by gentlemen. The back is arranged to fall in broad, straight pleats, the fronts being quite plain with an ample pocket at each side. The upper corners of the cape are cut away to a little below the waist in front. The neck is finished with a deep collar, to stand up or down as desired. This cape is delightfully comfortable for travelling, country walking, or driving. It would make up well in any dark shade of covert coating; shades of brown, grey, drab, and tan, are all fashionable.

Coat and skirt costumes promise to be as popular as ever. There is a slight difference in the cut of the skirt of last year; they are rather shorter, and very full in the back at the back. A feature in some of the new coats are huge sailor-like collars faced with pale-coloured cloth. The sleeves continue to be voluminous, with an easy fit below the elbows. A black serge costume, the collar faced with pale buff cloth, and tight-fitting of the pale tinted cloth, has a very good effect.

Rumour saith that a fashionable fancy of the coming season will be a collar and cuffs of lawn, trimmed with narrow Valenciennes lace. They are intended for the adornment of morning dress, and evening gowns. Yellow Valenciennes is a trimming to pure white lawn has a wonderfully good effect. Lawn in various tints, such as pink, pale blue, and yellow, as well as black and white, is used for these collars. A black lawn collar trimmed with three rows of pale yellow Valenciennes lace looks lovely on an evening gown. Very full-tucked vests and fronts of tinted lawn will be much worn with open-fronted coats.

MR. WHEELER.

It's the fashion to write of the frost just now, and certainly it is a most novel experience for all of us. I have noticed something which possibly may have struck others, namely, that the rough and bumpy snow, hard frozen on the roads, reproduces even with the pneumatic tyre, something of the vibration and consequent weariness and headache which some people suffered from in the days of the solid tyre. The method of cure is simple. Ride with the tyres slightly softer than usual; there is little or no puncture mixture about just now.

I am glad to note the general demand for some definite pronouncement concerning road racing from the big road-racing clubs. I have already referred more than once to this matter, but I feel it is of so much importance to the sport at large that I once again refer to it, and encourage the road-racing programme it will encourage other organisations to try again also, and the result must be very bad indeed for the ordinary cyclist.

It would also, I think, be a very wise thing indeed for the N.C.C. to adopt the suggestion here made, and to give a good, and make a close time for cycle racing. Anything more foolish and absurd than a race run on Feb. 16 I cannot conceive, and I think the union should deal with it promptly. The meeting of the council is fixed for the end of March. It will be a very important one from all points of view, and I hope that a period of legislation work as opposed to mere rule making and unmaking, will follow.

The spread of cycling amongst the upper ten is producing the usual effect, and a special club is to be started with a practice ground. Not a school may pay—there are a lot of them in London—but the number of persons who would go habitually to exercise in an enclosed building on the cycle is bound to be small. I do not think that a sport under such artificial conditions would last long. The charm of cycling lies in the facility of a school may pay—there are a lot of them in London—but the number of persons who would go habitually to exercise in an enclosed building on the cycle is bound to be small. I do not think that a sport under such artificial conditions would last long. The charm of cycling lies in the facility of a school may pay—there are a lot of them in London—but the number of persons who would go habitually to exercise in an enclosed building on the cycle is bound to be small. I do not think that a sport under such artificial conditions would last long. The charm of cycling lies in the facility of a school may pay—there are a lot of them in London—but the number of persons who would go habitually to exercise in an enclosed building on the cycle is bound to be small. I do not think that a sport under such artificial conditions would last long. The charm of cycling lies in the facility of a school may pay—there are a lot of them in London—but the number of persons who would go habitually to exercise in an enclosed building on the cycle is bound to be small. I do not think that a sport under such artificial conditions would last long. The charm of cycling lies in the facility of a school may pay—there are a lot of them in London—but the number of persons who would go habitually to exercise in an enclosed building on the cycle is bound to be small. I do not think that a sport under such artificial conditions would last long. The charm of cycling lies in the facility of a school may pay—there are a lot of them in London—but the number of persons who would go habitually to exercise in an enclosed building on the cycle is bound to be small. I do not think that a sport under such artificial conditions would last long. The charm of cycling lies in the facility of a school may pay—there are a lot of them in London—but the number of persons who would go habitually to exercise in an enclosed building on the cycle is bound to be small. I do not think that a sport under such artificial conditions would last long. The charm of cycling lies in the facility of a school may pay—there are a lot of them in London—but the number of persons who would go habitually to exercise in an enclosed building on the cycle is bound to be small. I do not think that a sport under such artificial conditions would last long. The charm of cycling lies in the facility of a school may pay—there are a lot of them in London—but the number of persons who would go habitually to exercise in an enclosed building on the cycle is bound to be small. I do not think that a sport under such artificial conditions would last long. The charm of cycling lies in the facility of a school may pay—there are a lot of them in London—but the number of persons who would go habitually to exercise in an enclosed building on the cycle is bound to be small. I do not think that a sport under such artificial conditions would last long. The charm of cycling lies in the facility of a school may pay—there are a lot of them in London—but the number of persons who would go habitually to exercise in an enclosed building on the cycle is bound to be small. I do not think that a sport under such artificial conditions would last long. The charm of cycling lies in the facility of a school may pay—there are a lot of them in London—but the number of persons who would go habitually to exercise in an enclosed building on the cycle is bound to be small. I do not think that a sport under such artificial conditions would last long. The charm of cycling lies in the facility of a school may pay—there are a lot of them in London—but the number of persons who would go habitually to exercise in an enclosed building on the cycle is bound to be small. I do not think that a sport under such artificial conditions would last long. The charm of cycling lies in the facility of a school may pay—there are a lot of them in London—but the number of persons who would go habitually to exercise in an enclosed building on the cycle is bound to be small. I do not think that a sport under such artificial conditions would last long. The charm of cycling lies in the facility of a school may pay—there are a lot of them in London—but the number of persons who would go habitually to exercise in an enclosed building on the cycle is bound to be small. I do not think that a sport under such artificial conditions would last long. The charm of cycling lies in the facility of a school may pay—there are a lot of them in London—but the number of persons who would go habitually to exercise in an enclosed building on the cycle is bound to be small. I do not think that a sport under such artificial conditions would last long. The charm of cycling lies in the facility of a school may pay—there are a lot of them in London—but the number of persons who would go habitually to exercise in an enclosed building on the cycle is bound to be small. I do not think that a sport under such artificial conditions would last long. The charm of cycling lies in the facility of a school may pay—there are a lot of them in London—but the number of persons who would go habitually to exercise in an enclosed building on the cycle is bound to be small. I do not think that a sport under such artificial conditions would last long. The charm of cycling lies in the facility of a school may pay—there are a lot of them in London—but the number of persons who would go habitually to exercise in an enclosed building on the cycle is bound to be small. I do not think that a sport under such artificial conditions would last long. The charm of cycling lies in the facility of a school may pay—there are a lot of them in London—but the number of persons who would go habitually to exercise in an enclosed building on the cycle is bound to be small. I do not think that a sport under such artificial conditions would last long. The charm of cycling lies in the facility of a school may pay—there are a lot of them in London—but the number of persons who would go habitually to exercise in an enclosed building on the cycle is bound to be small. I do not think that a sport under such artificial conditions would last long. The charm of cycling lies in the facility of a school may pay—there are a lot of them in London—but the number of persons who would go habitually to exercise in an enclosed building on the cycle is bound to be small. I do not think that a sport under such artificial conditions would last long. The charm of cycling lies in the facility of a school may pay—there are a lot of them in London—but the number of persons who would go habitually to exercise in an enclosed building on the cycle is bound to be small. I do not think that a sport under such artificial conditions would last long. The charm of cycling lies in the facility of a school may pay—there are a lot of them in London—but the number of persons who would go habitually to exercise in an enclosed building on the cycle is bound to be small. I do not think that a sport under such artificial conditions would last long. The charm of cycling lies in the facility of a school may pay—there are a lot of them in London—but the number of persons who would go habitually to exercise in an enclosed building on the cycle is bound to be small. I do not think that a sport under such artificial conditions would last long. The charm of cycling lies in the facility of a school may pay—there are a lot of them in London—but the number of persons who would go habitually to exercise in an enclosed building on the cycle is bound to be small. I do not think that a sport under such artificial conditions would last long. The charm of cycling lies in the facility of a school may pay—there are a lot of them in London—but the number of persons who would go habitually to exercise in an enclosed building on the cycle is bound to be small. I do not think that a sport under such artificial conditions would last long. The charm of cycling lies in the facility of a school may pay—there are a lot of them in London—but the number of persons who would go habitually to exercise in an enclosed building on the cycle is bound to be small. I do not think that a sport under such artificial conditions would last long. The charm of cycling lies in the facility of a school may pay—there are a lot of them in London—but the number of persons who would go habitually to exercise in an enclosed building on the cycle is bound to be small. I do not think that a sport under such artificial conditions would last long. The charm of cycling lies in the facility of a school may pay—there are a lot of them in London—but the number of persons who would go habitually to exercise in an enclosed building on the cycle is bound to be small. I do not think that a sport under such artificial conditions would last long. The charm of cycling lies in the facility of a school may pay—there are a lot of them in London—but the number of persons who would go habitually to exercise in an enclosed building on the cycle is bound to be small. I do not think that a sport under such artificial conditions would last long. The charm of cycling lies in the facility of a school may pay—there are a lot of them in London—but the number of persons who would go habitually to exercise in an enclosed building on the cycle is bound to be small. I do not think that a sport under such artificial conditions would last long. The charm of cycling lies in the facility of a school may pay—there are a lot of them in London—but the number of persons who would go habitually to exercise in an enclosed building on the cycle is bound to be small. I do not think that a sport under such artificial conditions would last long. The charm of cycling lies in the facility of a school may pay—there are a lot of them in London—but the number of persons who would go habitually to exercise in an enclosed building on the cycle is bound to be small. I do not think that a sport under such artificial conditions would last long. The charm of cycling lies in the facility of a school may pay—there are a lot of them in London—but the number of persons who would go habitually to exercise in an enclosed building on the cycle is bound to be small. I do not think that a sport under such artificial conditions would last long. The charm of cycling lies in the facility of a school may pay—there are a lot of them in London—but the number of persons who would go habitually to exercise in an enclosed building on the cycle is bound to be small. I do not think that a sport under such artificial conditions would last long. The charm of cycling lies in the facility of a school may pay—there are a lot of them in London—but the number of persons who would go habitually to exercise in an enclosed building on the cycle is bound to be small. I do not think that a sport under such artificial conditions would last long. The charm of cycling lies in the facility of a school may pay—there are a lot of them in London—but the number of persons who would go habitually to exercise in an enclosed building on the cycle is bound to be small. I do not think that a sport under such artificial conditions would last long. The charm of cycling lies in the facility of a school may pay—there are a lot of them in London—but the number of persons who would go habitually to exercise in an enclosed building on the cycle is bound to be small. I do not think that a sport under such artificial conditions would last long. The charm of cycling lies in the facility of a school may pay—there are a lot of them in London—but the number of persons who would go habitually to exercise in an enclosed building on the cycle is bound to be small. I do not think that a sport under such artificial conditions would last long. The charm of cycling lies in the facility of a school may pay—there are a lot of them in London—but the number of persons who would go habitually to exercise in an enclosed building on the cycle is bound to be small. I do not think that a sport under such artificial conditions would last long. The charm of cycling lies in the facility of a school may pay—there are a lot of them in London—but the number of persons who would go habitually to exercise in an enclosed building on the cycle is bound to be small. I do not think that a sport under such artificial conditions would last long. The charm of cycling lies in the facility of a school may pay—there are a lot of them in London—but the number of persons who would go habitually to exercise in an enclosed building on the cycle is bound to be small. I do not think that a sport under such artificial conditions would last long. The charm of cycling lies in the facility of a school may pay—there are a lot of them in London—but the number of persons who would go habitually to exercise in an enclosed building on the cycle is bound to be small. I do not think that a sport under such artificial conditions would last long. The charm of cycling lies in the facility of a school may pay—there are a

OPERA COMIQUE.

CANTERBURY.

OXFORD.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

POLICE IN BRIEF.

lum—that great condition of modern British

E P P 8'8

[illegible]

BOILING WATER OR MILK.
THIS GREAT CHANCE FOR THREE WEEKS.

ONLY.
FREE GIFT OF 1LB. OF THE BEST TEA

SEND POSTAL ORDER for \$4. and 2 stamps, and we will

Flavour and Marvellous Value. The Best Tea the World Produces. Sent direct, free of charge, and as an advertisement for our Teas we absolutely give away 1lb. of the same.

Tea for 2s. 3d. Send at once. Don't miss this chance.
G. E. TONGE AND CO.,

20-24, WARREN-STREET, GRAVESEND, KENT.

BROWN, A. POLSONIC

BROWN & FOLSON'S
CORN FLOUR

CORN FLOUR.

BOILED WITH MILK FOR CHILDREN.

rt

BROWN & POLSON'S

CORN FLOUR

DELICIOUS WITH STEWED FRUIT.

RECEIVED

BROWN & TOLSON

CORN FLOUR

DELIGHTFUL FOR CUSTARDS, PUDDINGS, &

BROWN & POLSON'S

CORN FLOUR

i

CALLARD & BOWSER'S

BUTTER SCOTCH.

THE
CELEBRATED

**SWEET FOR
CHILDREN.**

CALLARD AND BOWSER'S

Bottom Section

confectionery."
LANCER.

—

ST. JOHN'S WORKS, LONDON, W.C.

IN 16., 32., 66., AND 128. PACKETS.

OF ALL CONFECTIONERS.

—

CALLARD AND BOWSER'S

BUTTER SCOTCH.

1

THIEF AND HIS CONSCIENCE.
At Marylebone, a young man, poorly clad,

During the name of Frank Henry Jack Aston, and describing himself as a hairdresser, he was charged on his own confession with willfully breaking open several contribution boxes belonging to the Great Western Railway Company and stealing three halfpence. Mr. T. Mills, solicitor to the company, appeared for the prosecution. The witnesses were directed to various parts of the booking office at Paddington Station, G.W.R., for the purpose of receiving the gifts of the benevolent towards the widows and orphans of those killed in the war. The witnesses were inspired in evidence that on Sunday morning, about 8 o'clock, the accused gave himself up to Det. Enticknap at the Paddington Green Police Station and confessed that he had broken open a number of the contribution boxes and stolen three halfpence. His reason for surrendering himself was that he was getting as many as five boxes and only getting a "paltry three halfpence." He was thoroughly disgusted, so much so that he was determined to do better.

prisoner on the rack or the stocks, after taking two months for a summary trial, and that the American drama out of the Army that the prisoner absolutely denied making any concessions as to his conscience. He gave him a self up, he said, because he was tired out and felt as if he was going to drop.—The detective, however, re-affirmed his statement and added that the prisoner told him that if he were had been a substantial sum in the hands he would have had "a better heart to stick to it."—Remanded.

WITNESS TO A VICTIM OF CIRCUMSTANCES.
At Lambeth, Charles William Newton, of the Marine Parade, Brighton, was summoned before Mr. Hopkins to show cause why a prisoner should not be made upon him for the maintenance of his wife, Eleanor Eugenia Newton. Mr. Scarlett appeared in support of the summons; and Mr. Henry Lewis deposed that he had been opening the door and saw the parties meeting in 1898. The

were persons in good position, Mr. Newton being a partner in a firm of notaries in Lombard-street, City. They lived for some years happily, and two children were born. In 1894 Mrs. Newton had reason to doubt the constancy of her husband, and about February of that year the defendant absented himself with a woman and had not returned home to her since. On the 15th of April, 1895, the defendant wrote her a letter, addressed from the offices of his solicitor, in which he said he was even then fond of her, but was more fond of some one else, and

asked her to think of him "as a victim of circumstances." A suit for a judicial separation had been commenced in the Divorce Court, and an order for alimony had been granted, but the court had not allowed to fall into arrear and the complainant was forced to come to this court. He understood that the defendant's share in the profits of the business had ranged from £750 to £1,000 a year. Mr. Hopkins remarked that at present he should not mix in law with the business of the Divorce Court. He adjourned the summons sine die.

LEFT AT THE WORKHOUSE DOOR.
At Southwark, a young woman named Wilkey, who had dressed at a hospital nurse, was charged with deserting her infant child. Prisoner, who appeared weak, was accommodated with a seat in the dock.—John Ward, an inmate of Parish-street Workhouse, Hoxleydown, stated that on the 14th inst. he heard a knock at the gate, and on going out found a woman who appeared to be in distress. He called the attention of the porter to her, and on his picking it up he found that it was a baby. There was nobody in sight in the street.—Mr. John Norden, master of the workhouse, said the prisoner came to him shortly after 1 o'clock that day, at the workhouse, to give herself up. At the prisoner's request, he called the matron to her, and she, and the matron subsequently told him that the prisoner said she had left the child at the workhouse door on the Thursday night and had come to see after it. She was ve-

much agitated. She said: "I am very sorry for what I have done. I hope you will be merciful to me, but help me out of this trouble as much as you can." Witness gave the prisoner into custody.—Richard Williams Trimwell, attendant at the Parish-street Workhouse, deposed that at 8.30 on the night of the 21st he was on duty at the workhouse. When he picked it up and took it he could not see anybody about. On the child was found a letter in which the prisoner said she should watch until she saw the clock taken and the man and woman. On reading the letter, went to the door and saw a woman standing about 100 yards off. (Trimwell) went up and spoke to her. He asked her if she had seen a child lying on the doorstep, and she said she had not.—I mandated on bail.

EXCITING SCENE AT A FIRE.

An exciting incident in connection with destructive fire happened at Royston, Herts., on the 21st inst. The burning of a large clock shop was discovered at 11.15.

storey of the residence of Mr. Powell, of firm of Loundy and Powell, drapers in clothings, whose house stands a little way out of the town, and adjoins three other houses, and the fire was caused by a gas pipe and found the lower room in flames. Powell, his wife, and three children had escaped from their beds and rush through a burning passage in their nightdresses, and this condition, and barefoot, they made their way to the street, and then to the nearest houses, but a considerable distance where they were taken in and their needs provided for by Insp. Hart. Mr. Powell was burned about the face. Meanwhile the fire spread rapidly, and in a few minutes the group of the members of the fire brig were soon on the spot, but as the water frozen in the pipes they could do nothing but help to remove the furniture from the last two houses. All four houses, which were in the same street, and the houses were burned down: from Mr. Powell's house an article of any kind was rescued. The mates of the other houses were taken in friends, and much sympathy was shown

STEALING A RUG. Henry Flinn, 45, a labourer, of Acton street, Gray's Inn-road, was charged at Clerkenwell with stealing from the back of a pony outside the Hungerford Arms.

Hungerford-road, Holloway, a rug, value the property of Thomas Parker, fishmonger. — A police-constable said the previous evening he saw Flint steal the rug and run off. — He followed prisoner and took him to the custody of the police.

— Previous convictions were proved against the accused, who was sent to prison for three months.

Lord Brassey, who was accompanied by Lady Brassey, presided on Wednesday at a meeting of the annual court of the Union College.

The Seamen's Hospital Society. H. is in the society's need for further financial assistance.

(Before Mr. R. M. Littler.)
FOR HIS COUNTRY'S GOOD.—James Aronson

Bow-street.
AN EXTRAORDINARY PRISONER.—Pat Kelly was charged with assaulting police.—P.C. 128 E stated that on the previous night he was called to eject the prisoner from the stage entrance of Drury-lane Theatre. He had seen a large, dark, stout man, wearing a large glass globe, in which was an electric light, advertising the Covent-garden Light. The light went out, and his employer refused to pay him. The prisoner then went to Drury-lane Theatre and created a disturbance. He went to the door quietly, as soon as he got there he struck witness on the head, and afterwards knocked against the wall. Another man sent for, was required the united efforts of several constables to take him to the station. On arriving there he again assaulted witness and when put in the cells prisoner destroyed all his clothing.—Inspector Pardo explained that when he saw prisoner in the cells at 6 o'clock that morning, he was in a perfect nude condition. He was told to put on a coat and trousers, but he refused to wear them.—**Prisoner (excitedly):** Now, then, get on with the evidence as fast as you can.—**The G. S. (Serge. White):** Keep quiet.—**Prisoner**

[illegible]

as a direct plea upon a fact that "such a person as the defendant is not a defendant on the occasion referred to.—Complaint Nos. 19 and 23a, costs, or 14 days;—joram, 6s., and 9s. costs, or seven days.—the same sitting, Thomas Howell, a laborer of Carlsholm, was fined 19s., including or seven days, for trespassing in search game on land belonging to Mr. T. Goodwood J. P. The prosecutors in each instance justified themselves by the evidence. In some cases were heard, but neither of them was present.

Stratford.

PLUMBER AND HIS BABY.—Herbert P. 20, a plumber, of Komford-road, East E was summoned to show cause why he should not be adjudged the father of the child of Louisa Rogers, of Halby-road, East E. Mr. J. W. Atkinson represented the defendant, who did not appear.—Miss Rogers came acquainted with defendant in January 1895, and in the following year the child was born. The defendant is the brother of complainant, who described himself as an Evangelist, called on Perry, acknowledged that he was the father of the child, adding that if his father heard of the matter he would be turned out of doors,

he had been drinking, and in the evening he went out saying he was going to get him cut, but was brought home by two strangers at midnight. On Monday he seemed to be all right, but on Tuesday he was aroused by the floor, him home, and found lying on the hearth.—Dr. Hume, however, stated, deposed that when he went to the house he found the deceased delirious and very ill. Death was due to alcohol effect on the brain caused by excessive alcohol consumption and accelerated by exposure to the cold.

Natural death.

A. J. Hume, Esq.—**Mr. Troutbeck** inquired on the body of Kate, an Indian, daughter of an electric engineer, who was suffocated at the firm at Kensington Court Electric Lighting Store.—The father said he occupied four rooms over the works. On Tuesday evening he went to the house, and upon his return, found the fire had broken out on the first floor, and was unable to ascend the staircase owing to the smoke. As he and his wife and children arrived and the firemen succeeded in rescuing two of his three children, owing to his inability to enter the room owing to the density and nature of the fumes. The cause appeared to have originated in the second

[illegible]

CAMPBELL
PATENT BROAD-BREED GOLD NEEDLE
MELODEON

THEY HAVE ORGAN AND CELESTIAL TONE
CHARMING Bell Accompaniments. No Home
without one. The **Golden Melodeon**, can fill the
Chamber Solos, the Merry Dances, can fill the
Rooms of the FATTIG. **NO NEEDLE OR**
THE HOME GIRLS during the long winter evenings.
SPECIAL DULL RAIN

HAPPY HOURS FOR ALL
Specimen of the **Golden Melodeon** for the **FREE**
CAMPBELL'S "GEN" MELODEON 65
CAMPBELL'S "IMITATING" MELODEON 75
CAMPBELL'S "MELANGE" MELODEON 85
CAMPBELL'S "FAVORITE" MELODEON 95
Write for the money. Selling in Thousands
of Dollars. **NO CASH REQUIRED.** No
return, on receipt of P.O.O. Order at once.

NO DECEPTION HERE
Important Testimonial from Professor Brown, the
Melodeon Player of Great Britain, Ireland, and
France. "I have used the Campbell's Melodeon
that have ever come under my hands, and only the
Campbell's Patent Melodeons are the best."
SPECIAL OFFER
CAMPBELL'S PATENT MELODEONS IN TRITATION
N.B. All buyers of music should at once send
Twenty-five cents to the above firm for a
most valuable list sent out yearly. Send list to
CAMPBELL AND CO.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MFG.
116, T. ST. N. Y. C.
Noted in Full Page.

[illegible]

"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

The aggregate length of pneumatic telegraphs in Paris is 151 miles. The Bank of England has just sent out a sum of £294,000 in gold to New York. The amount of gold produced last year in British Guiana was 135,327 ounces. M. Camille Perier, accompanied by his wife and family, is now seeking repose at Mentone.

By a new line of steamers tourists can go from Constantinople to Alexandria in 50 hours. The Swiss Government made a profit of about £200,000 last year on its monopoly in spirits.

A drawing room was held by the Queen in Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, when there were about 110 presentations.

Sir Henry Ponsonby has lost his sister, Miss Melita Ponsonby, who died from inflammation of the lungs.

Brasil has 3,000 square miles, or about the area of the United States, excluding Alaska. Within the past four years France has recorded 25,000 suicides, while in Italy the number has been only 8,000.

Messrs. Barclay and Perkins have contributed £10,000 towards the St. Thomas's Hospital Special Appeal Fund.

The receipts of the German Government from tax on brandy and spirits during the fiscal year 1892-93 amounted to £7,000,000. A basket containing over 500 registered letters was burnt to ashes in the post office at Bromley.

The Rev. W. Page Roberts, incumbent of St. Peter's, Vero-street, Oxford-street, has been appointed to the vacant Canopy in Canterbury Cathedral.

The Car received, at the Antichhof Palace on Monday, the special Chinese delegates sent to congratulate his Majesty on his accession.

Beathold Neumegen, a stockbroker of New York, who died recently, made the collection of butterflies his hobby. He had over 100,000 rare and beautiful specimens.

The total production of anthracite coal for the calendar year 1894 in America was 41,391,192 tons against 43,089,536 tons in 1893, a decrease of 1,698,347 tons, or nearly 4 per cent.

Lord Harris made a public departure from Bombay. The streets were lined by troops, and gaily decorated for the occasion, and the crowds along the route loudly cheered the retiring Governor.

The French Chamber of Deputies on Monday adopted the credit of 1,600,000fr. for the laying of a cable between the French Red Sea port Obok and Djibouti, the southernmost point of the French territory on that coast.

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has received, under the will of Sylvanus A. Denio, a bequest of £10,000, to be held as a fund for the purchase of copies of or original paintings by American or foreign artists, "of subjects of the modern school."

Considerable sensation has been caused in Madrid by the suicide of Count Aracollar, son of the Duchess of San Lucar, who shot himself twice in the head in a house where he resided with his father-in-law, during, it is supposed, a fit of insanity.

The Zemstvo of the province of St. Petersburg has adopted a resolution to present a petition to the Emperor, praying for the abolition of the penalty of corporal punishment in the case of persons who have completed their course of study in the popular schools.

In many districts of Galicia wolves continue to leave the forests and to visit the villages, and even the suburbs of large cities. At Sokol four persons were attacked in their courtyard and torn to pieces. At Stanislaw wolves have been seen in the Lipowa-street, near the park.

"Torpedo scissors," a new form of torpedo net cutter, invented by a Danish officer, have proved successful, it is said, in recent tests. They are fixed to the head of the torpedo and fall apart in striking the net, cutting it so as to let the torpedo pass through and strike the ship.

The Manchester School Board further considered a resolution to dismiss Mr. Patrick Lynch, that the school board rate "should be shared in by all alike, and that the benefits of the rate should be enjoyed equally in all the schools, whether board or voluntary." The resolution was adopted by eight votes to five.

The Vatican has received official confirmation of the arrest of about 30 Catholic priests in Poland, who were accused of anti-dynastic tendencies. The Pope, alluding to this matter, has expressed himself completely undecided with regard to the supposed liberal policy of the Czar. His holiness has addressed a protest to the Russian Minister, M. Isvolski.

In the interests of working men and women who have to be early at business, the Parisian Omnibus Company have started a new series of early morning omnibuses at a uniform fare for any distance of three halfpence. In the ordinary way the fare for the same distance is just double. The first omnibus of the new service starts at half-past five and the last at a quarter to seven.

The Admiralty have directed a guard of bluejackets and Royal Marines to be selected in readiness for immediate embarkation upon a vessel recently constructed by a Thames shipbuilding firm, which it is believed may be intended for one of the Powers engaged in conflict in the East. The guard will accompany the ship in her trial to ensure her remaining in English waters.

A moonlighting raid for arms occurred in North Kerry on Sunday night. The house of a farmer named Fitzgerald, at Causeway, was raided by a party of six armed and disguised men, who demanded the surrender of a gun. Their demand was refused, and they decamped after firing several shots. The same party subsequently visited the house of Farmer Cook and Connor, seized a couple of guns, and fired shots through the windows as they left.

Mr. David Sarney, printer, of Leamington, died on Monday, from poisoning, under mysterious circumstances. About 4 o'clock in the morning he awakened his son, and informed him that he had taken a poisonous liniment in mistake for cough linctus. A medical man was sent for, but Mr. Sarney died within an hour. He had been corresponding secretary of the Edmondstone District of the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows, and also of the Widows and Orphans Society.

Speaking at a meeting of teachers at Warrington, the Lord Mayor of Liverpool said he was afraid the unemployed were running away with too much of the charity of the public. The matter was giving him a considerable amount of concern. The over-riding of benevolence which was going on at the present moment was calculated to do a great deal of mischief, and he hoped it would be suspended. The indiscriminate charity which was now going on was most seriously damaging the independence of the working classes, he was afraid.

The police in Paris are actively engaged in the search for a suspected murderer. An old man named Monache, who had kept a curiosity shop in the Rue Sarcot, was found shot through the head, lying dead upon his bed. In his right hand was a revolver, but the story that he had shot himself was set aside owing to the state of his rooms, which had been plundered of nearly every portable object, such as watches, articles of jewellery, and bronzes, forming part of the dealer's

stock-in-trade. It is supposed that Monache was shot by a burglar as he was asleep. Over 300 cases of scarlet fever are now under treatment in Horsely and the portion of Islington which adjoins it.

The death is announced of Lady Goss, relict of Sir John Goss, the eminent composer, at the age of 95.

The Duke of Portland has contributed £100 in aid of the enlargement of St. John's Church, Huxton, York.

The number of monuments to be erected to Prince Bismarck on the occasion of his becoming an octogenarian is legion.

The King's College Hospital Past and Present Students' dinner will be held at the Holborn Restaurant on March 1.

Frederick Hawle, accountant, was charged before the Lawford Magistrate, Bristol, with forgery whilst clerk to the Education School Board. Committed for trial.

The Russian Government now pays to different mercantile marine enterprises annual subsidies amounting in the aggregate to 2,161,261 roubles.

A billiard-room in New York has a set of pool balls made of cast steel. They are imported from England, and are just the same weight as ivory balls.

The pupils of the Greyfriars High School in Berlin, of which Prince Bismarck as a boy was a pupil, have got up a collection with a view to giving him a birthday present.

On Wednesday morning a fire broke out upon the premises of a picture-frame maker in the Strand, and a child was burned to death.

The Library Committee at Lancaster, after an experiment extending over 18 months, have determined to close their reading-rooms on Sunday evenings, the attendance being merely nominal.

An exhibition which is to picture the customs, arts, and manufactures of the beginning of the century, from about 1800 to 1820, is held at Vienna between the months of January and May, 1894.

The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland has just completed the purchase of the late Dowager Duchess of Montrose's celebrated house in Belgrave-square, the purchase money being stated at £200,000.

The Postmaster-general announces that he does not see his way at present to make any reduction in the present rate of 8s. for three minutes' conversation through the telephone between London and Paris.

Damage to the extent of over £1,000 was done by a fire on the 15th at the stockyard of the Globe Farm, Whitburn, where 15 stables and hay were entirely destroyed. The outbreak was caused by incendiaries.

Arrangements have been made for Alfred Tuck, wireworker, Hunsworth, Cleckheaton, to start for Paris, with the object of undergoing the Pasteur treatment. A week ago he was bitten on the arm by a strange dog.

Robert Owen, by striking him on the head with a hammer during the course of a drunken quarrel.

The Rev. L. H. Wellesley-Wesley, who was some time ago appointed tutor to the Duke of Albany, has just been selected by the Dean of Chapter as one of the select preachers in Durham Cathedral.

A youth named James Patterson was severely injured, on Monday, by an explosion of gas in the strong-room of Messrs. J. H. Hall, which was at Liverpool committed for trial for the manslaughter of Robert Owen, by striking him on the head with a hammer during the course of a drunken quarrel.

The Rev. L. H. Wellesley-Wesley, who was some time ago appointed tutor to the Duke of Albany, has just been selected by the Dean of Chapter as one of the select preachers in Durham Cathedral.

A youth named James Patterson was severely injured, on Monday, by an explosion of gas in the strong-room of Messrs. J. H. Hall, which was at Liverpool committed for trial for the manslaughter of Robert Owen, by striking him on the head with a hammer during the course of a drunken quarrel.

The Rev. L. H. Wellesley-Wesley, who was some time ago appointed tutor to the Duke of Albany, has just been selected by the Dean of Chapter as one of the select preachers in Durham Cathedral.

A youth named James Patterson was severely injured, on Monday, by an explosion of gas in the strong-room of Messrs. J. H. Hall, which was at Liverpool committed for trial for the manslaughter of Robert Owen, by striking him on the head with a hammer during the course of a drunken quarrel.

The Rev. L. H. Wellesley-Wesley, who was some time ago appointed tutor to the Duke of Albany, has just been selected by the Dean of Chapter as one of the select preachers in Durham Cathedral.

A youth named James Patterson was severely injured, on Monday, by an explosion of gas in the strong-room of Messrs. J. H. Hall, which was at Liverpool committed for trial for the manslaughter of Robert Owen, by striking him on the head with a hammer during the course of a drunken quarrel.

The Rev. L. H. Wellesley-Wesley, who was some time ago appointed tutor to the Duke of Albany, has just been selected by the Dean of Chapter as one of the select preachers in Durham Cathedral.

A youth named James Patterson was severely injured, on Monday, by an explosion of gas in the strong-room of Messrs. J. H. Hall, which was at Liverpool committed for trial for the manslaughter of Robert Owen, by striking him on the head with a hammer during the course of a drunken quarrel.

The Rev. L. H. Wellesley-Wesley, who was some time ago appointed tutor to the Duke of Albany, has just been selected by the Dean of Chapter as one of the select preachers in Durham Cathedral.

A youth named James Patterson was severely injured, on Monday, by an explosion of gas in the strong-room of Messrs. J. H. Hall, which was at Liverpool committed for trial for the manslaughter of Robert Owen, by striking him on the head with a hammer during the course of a drunken quarrel.

The Rev. L. H. Wellesley-Wesley, who was some time ago appointed tutor to the Duke of Albany, has just been selected by the Dean of Chapter as one of the select preachers in Durham Cathedral.

A youth named James Patterson was severely injured, on Monday, by an explosion of gas in the strong-room of Messrs. J. H. Hall, which was at Liverpool committed for trial for the manslaughter of Robert Owen, by striking him on the head with a hammer during the course of a drunken quarrel.

The Rev. L. H. Wellesley-Wesley, who was some time ago appointed tutor to the Duke of Albany, has just been selected by the Dean of Chapter as one of the select preachers in Durham Cathedral.

A youth named James Patterson was severely injured, on Monday, by an explosion of gas in the strong-room of Messrs. J. H. Hall, which was at Liverpool committed for trial for the manslaughter of Robert Owen, by striking him on the head with a hammer during the course of a drunken quarrel.

The Rev. L. H. Wellesley-Wesley, who was some time ago appointed tutor to the Duke of Albany, has just been selected by the Dean of Chapter as one of the select preachers in Durham Cathedral.

for I lost dear father, the one I loved so. Hope you will all get on.

Newfoundland and Ohio are nearly of the same size—40,000 square miles.

The Queen has sent £20 to the Southampton District Fund for the unemployed.

Sir Henry Roccus has been appointed chairman of the Select Committee on Weights and Measures.

Sir Robert Duff, the Governor of New South Wales, has been seized with jaundice whilst en route to Hobart.

A method has been devised by which aluminium may be substituted for platinum for leading wires in incandescent lamps.

The French War Office invites tenders for 1,000 Abyssinian mules for Obok or Jibuti, expedition to be dated at Medak.

The Duke of Wellington has been elected president and Lord Calhoun vice-chairman of the North Hants Conservative Association.

A New York judge has decided that the accidental dropping of a fare into the slatted floor of a street car constitutes payment of car fare.

The official analysis of samples of the London water supply in January was satisfactory. "Clear, bright, and well-filtered," was the record.

The Prince of Wales has promised to consider a suggestion which has been made to him that he should visit the Isle of Man next summer.

A large number in France used to be 3,000,000fr. a year. In 1893 the sum contributed was 1,800,000fr., and last year it was less than 1,000,000fr.

In the country districts Japanese women work in the fields like those of Continental Europe. This goes far to account for their strength and endurance.

The Duke of Connaught has announced that the camp buildings of the Foot Guards at Pirbright will be opened for the season on the 28th inst.

A William Lister dog, belonging to Alderman William Lister, of Wakefield-row, Bradford, which showed symptoms of rabies, has been shot.

Mrs. Stanhope has expressed her intention of founding a scholarship at Harrow School in memory of her late husband, Mr. Edward Stanhope.

Mr. David Dale has been elected chairman, and Mr. J. Wilson, M.P., vice-chairman, of the Durham Miners' and Coalowners' Conciliation Board.

Out of over 200 applicants, Mr. Richard James Allen, of Liverpool, has been selected for the position of Secretary of the Manchester Cotton Association.

The Halifax Town Council are in treaty to purchase the present infirmary buildings and the site for £7,000, and to erect thereon new police offices and a court house.

The French Post and Telegraph Office, following the example of the other departments, has celebrated the new presidency by remitting all fines incurred by its employees.

At the Leeds Town Hall, John Burns, of no occupation, was sent to gaol for four months' hard labour for an assault upon Det.-officer Henry Houghton.

The principal stations of the Caledonian railway, has been almost completely destroyed by fire. The damage amounts to several thousand pounds.

Fifteen thousand marriage licences were made out last year in Chicago. If the population of that town is really 3,000,000, this proportion of marriages has a chance to get married once in 66 years.

Mr. W. McLaren, having secured the first place in the ballot for Friday, will seize this, the earliest possible opportunity, for taking the sense of the House on the female suffrage question.

A Belgian inventor has devised an immense lamp, such as has probably never been seen before. It is composed of 3,000 pipes, 6ft. high, and measures 7.10 ft. in diameter. It is fed with kerosene, and the consumption is said to be very small.

A monument has been erected in Tyro Cathedral to the memory of the late Lord Viscount Palmerston, a little ambassador in Rome by his widow. The monument is of white marble, with a border of ivy leaves within a frame of red granite.

Golf, in the report of the Chinese officials sent to investigate the game as it has been taken up by the English communities in China, is the cause of a little magic bullet.

The building, where the players get power over it, disappears into a small hole.

Another East African missionary has fallen a victim to fever, the Rev. John Charles Price, of Mpwapa, news of whose death has just reached England. Mr. Price, who was educated at the Church Missionary Society's College at Islington, joined the mission in 1879.

The Khedive has signed marriage contracts with Ikbal Hanem, the mother of the prince born to his highness last week. The documents were signed at the Koubbeh Palace, in the presence of Nubar Pasha and the other Ministers. This constitutes marriage.

New York florists have a profitable business in caring for the plants of persons temporarily absent from the city. The charge for each plant is small, and as a rule the plants are so much more intelligently cared for by the florists than by the amateurs, that they are vastly improved by their outing.

Seven miles an hour is the camel's best pace; nor can it maintain this rate over two hours. Its usual speed is about five miles an hour—a slow, louching pace, beyond which it is dangerous, with nine camels out of 10, to break their hearts, and die literally on the spot.

In the cattle market of Edinburgh last year there were sold 45,115 fat sheep, 1,302 fat oxen, 40,045 store sheep, 16,518 store cattle, 7,235 milch cows, 1,888 pigs, and 2,324 horses, against 55,083 fat sheep, 40,045 store sheep, 16,518 store cattle, 7,235 milch cows, and 1,328 pigs in the previous year.

Michael McCavara, of Clontarf, near Warrenpoint, who was sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude for the manslaughter of a farmer named Patrick Morgan, Clontarf, co. Down, has been released by order of the home secretary, after serving five years in Mountjoy Prison. McCavara arrived unexpectedly at his home in excellent health.

Gen. Zurlinden, the French Minister of War, was questioned in the Chamber respecting the outbreak of influenza in Dijon barracks. He acknowledged that 2,700 soldiers there had been 15 deaths, and that 150 men were now in hospital, but he contradicted the rumour of unusual mortality at other places.

At Bow Court, before Judge French and a jury, Jeremiah Sullivan, a stover, St. George's-street, St. Paul's, was charged with damage done to the Employers' Liability Act by a foreman in the employment of the defendant, James Calvert, a master stover, East India Dock. The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for £40.

One of the boilers at the pithead of Balbarcolly, Colliery, Bathgate, West Lothian, exploded. Four of the remaining boilers, the engine, and the adjoining buildings were wrecked. Two men, named Richard Bewick and Robert Strickland, were killed, while many others had miraculous escapes. The men in the pit were rescued by another exit, the hauling gear at

the shaft having been destroyed. Work will be suspended for a time.

Dyers' Almshouses, Ball's Pond-road, have been much damaged by fire.

At Brentford, Mr. Corrie Grant was fined 10s. for not having his child vaccinated.

Much damage was done by fire to the workshop and stores of Messrs. C. Newton and Sons, cutters, of Holloway-road.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Lord Acton to be Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge.

At Westminster, David Jones, in business at 25, Dorset-street, Westminster, was summoned by the Westminster Vestry for selling adulterated cocoa—Fine of 10s., and 6d. costs.

Whilst the Liverpool vessel Sierra Parima was proceeding down the Irish Channel, on the 15th, a lifeboat was by accident dropped on the sea, the boatswain, a seaman, and two apprentices being drowned. The fact became known in Liverpool only on Monday.

News has reached the Indian Government from the Persian Gulf that a serious insurrection has occurred at Muscat. The British Resident telegraphing stated that he was proceeding to the scene and would report fully.

An accident occurred at a colliery at Coalbridge. William Bryce, a lad, was standing with his father at the bottom of the shaft when a huge stone fell down, killing the father on the spot, and severely injuring the son.

Major-General Frederick George Ravenhill, late Inspector-General of Remounts at the War Office, died on Sunday at St. John's Hospital, Blackheath. Gen. Ravenhill entered the Army in 1852, and attained the rank of major-general in 1893.

Members of the Irish party in the House of Commons, seated in the pews of the House of Commons, Mr. Justin McCarthy makes a pathetic appeal for money "to maintain the Irish party at Westminster in its undivided strength during the vital struggles which are at hand."

Dinah Salifu, the Senegalese monarch, who was one of the human curiosities of the West India Exhibition, has sent to the Senate a humble petition asking for an increase of the allowance of 24 a month accorded to him by the Government after he was deposed.

It is estimated that for the year 1895-96 the expenditure of the technical Education Board of the County Council will be £80,000. The Board has £25,000 in hand, its expenditure for 1894-95 having fallen by that amount below the sum it was authorised to spend.

Mr. Hannay, presiding at Marlborough-street Police Court, in ordering a master tailor to pay fines and costs amounting to 10s. and 6d., said that he was during prohibited hours, said the Factory Acts were a complete jumble, which nobody could understand.

Another case arising out of the use of a toy pistol came before the Surrey Quarter Sessions at Kingston, when a railway porter was charged with bringing a loaded stationer's little rifle, one of a number who throw snowballs at a window. It was urged in defence that he did not intend to wound the child, and the jury acquitted him.

Some of the principal stays of the large gasometer and one of the chief iron columns of the Admiralty gasometer at Greenwich, on Sunday night, and the gasometer fell over to one side, the gas escaping. The damage is supposed to have been caused by the severe frost. The town was in a state of darkness, and service in the parish church was suspended.

At the Mansion House Justice Room, Allen, who had been ordered to pay fines and costs amounting to 42s. for selling beer, spirits, and tobacco without a license at the Junior Gresham Club, Paternoster-row, Emily Hesse, a manufacturer of perfumery in Finsbury Circus, was fined 40s. and ordered to pay 20s. costs for selling perfumes in which were contained spirits and beer used.

The subject for the Burney Prize, 1895, at Cambridge University, is "The Portraiture of Christ in the Gospels Regarded as an Evidence of the Truth of the Christian Religion." Any graduate of the University may be a candidate who is not of more than three years' standing in the University.

The Arnold Essay Prize for 1895, at Oxford University, has been awarded to Mr. B. W. Henderson, B.A., fellow of Merton College. The alternative subjects for 1896 are as follows:—(1) The growth of the idea of the Renaissance in modern Europe; (2) the Florentine Constitution in the 14th and 15th centuries; (3) the origin of the Hæmætic League.

A jewellery robbery of almost unique character was reported in Bull-street, Birmingham, on Monday. The thieves, it is alleged, were on the point of robbing a jeweller's shop on the 16th, and cutting a piece out, replaced the square and carefully blackened the edges. Then they brought the shutter back, and at night, after it was put up, quietly slipped the piece out, cut a square of glass, and abstracted 50 rings.

Lord C. Chelmsford, who was from Nicosia announcing the death there of Rear-admiral Andrew James Kennedy, the admiral, who joined the Navy in January, 1847, served throughout the Russian war of 1854-55 as mate of H.M.S. London, and was present at the attack on Odessa, at the landing of the army, and on the capture of the city of Sebastopol by the allied fleets on the 17th October, 1854. In June, 1891, he was promoted to rear-admiral on the retired list.

Mr. Hood-Barre, who had acted for Mrs. Cathcart in some of her litigation, applied to the Court of Appeal, on Monday, to give him power to attach the rents of her Staffordshire and Derbyshire estates which had accrued before the order for his costs had been made. He explained that he had been before a judge in chambers, who had declined to enter the summons because of two conflicting decisions by the Court of Appeal. The judge, on Monday, gave official assent to Mr. Justice Day.

An action for libel, founded upon the report of a discussion at Leeds, and published in a pamphlet, was on Monday tried by Mr. Justice Lawrence and a jury. The libel complained of imputed improper practices at a dancing academy carried on at the Secularists' headquarters, the Hall of Science, Old-street, City-road, and Mr. Robert Owen Smith, the proprietor of the hall, brought this action against Mr. Cook and Mr. John Snow for printing and selling the pamphlet. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with 450 damages.

M. Felix Faure, President of the French Republic, on Monday gave official audience to Count Tornielli, the new Italian ambassador in Paris. The ambassador said his instructions were to consolidate the friendship existing between France and Italy—a task which would be rendered easier because nothing divided the two countries in their interests, and to express for the triumph of pacific ideas. "France is no less desirous than Italy," replied M. Faure, "to ensure a result so conformable to their mutual interests."

Burglars entered a public-house at Nenagh on Sunday night. It was kept by a widow named Gleeson. The men secured a considerable quantity of drink and money. The first man was let down the chimney, by means of a rope, into the bed-room of a servant, who, with her mistress, barricaded themselves in the bed-room of the latter. Having admitted his accomplices by the door, the thieves attempted to force an entrance into the room occupied by the women.

but, being disturbed, they escaped from the house. They have not been arrested.

Lord Kinnaird has disposed of his Kentish seat, Plaieston Lodge, situated near Bromley, and is reported from Rome that Cardinal Vaughan will return to London during the first fortnight in March.

Archduke Albert, Field-marshal and Inspector-general of the Austrian Army, died at Arco.

The Queen and the Duke of Connaught have each contributed £100 towards the St. Thomas's Hospital Special Appeal Fund.

Lord Chief Justice Russell, on his first visit to Lancaster, was on Monday welcomed by the Mayor and Corporation.

Two deaths have resulted from a remarkable epidemic of typhoid which is raging in Great Harwood, near Blackburn.

We learn from Lima that the Peruvian insurgents have invested that city, which is being hastily fortified by the Government party.

The old mansion known as Totteridge Park, near Barnet, formerly the residence of the Duke of Chandos and Buckingham, has been sold.

The Empress Frederick intends to pay a visit to Oxford during her stay in England, and it is probable that her Majesty will also spend a day at Cambridge.

A company has been formed at Glasgow to take over the Glasgow Royal and Lyceum Theatres with a capital of £100,000.

The "Parish Magazine" of Christ Church, St. Leonards, states that at least 1,000 confessions were heard by the clergy of the Church of England in the course of last year.

The Free Church of Scotland intends to perpetuate the memory of the late Professor James Smith by placing his portrait in the Free Church College at Edinburgh.

The Lord Chief Justice of England (Lord Russell of Killowen) will be the guest of the evening at the annual dinner of the Harwick Society, which will take place in London, on April 25.

The railway administration at Cologne has given orders for 4,622 freight cars. The prices were the same as last time. There was no foreign competition, except by a firm at Milan.

Dr. Knight Bruce, late Bishop of Mashonaland, has been offered the living of Bray Tracy, Devon, in succession to the late Rev. Canon D. C. Courtney, Canon of Windsor, and Private Chaplain to the Queen.

Mr. George Curzon, M.P., read a paper before the Royal Geographical Society on "A Journey to the Pamirs and the Source of the Oxus." His conclusion was that that source was one large glacier, not three, as has been thought.

At a conference of Middlesex school boards a resolution was agreed to in favour of the application of the whole revenue derived from the residue under the Customs and Excise Act of 1890 to the promotion of technical education.

Sir Henry Tichborne has arrived at Monte Carlo from Somerset, where he has been having some good sport. Sir Henry killed two lions, five rhinoceroses, two ostriches, and a python 20ft. in length, besides deer, wild boar, and other smaller game.

A suggestion is made that men should take a hint from their wives, and wear full caps. The cap being worn, the suggestion is that everything in favour of it. Doctors will be unanimous about the advantage to the lungs and the bronchial tubes.

As the result of an inquest concluded by the Liverpool coroner on the bodies of two labourers, named Patrick Connolly and James Casaghy, who were killed by an explosion of gas at the Canada Dock, a verdict of accidental death was returned. The jury considered that every precaution had been taken.

Col. W. W. Clapham, of Manchester, who received a considerable legacy under the will of the late Miss Harrison, of Burton-on-Trent, has been offered to place a large amount of money, some £200 or £1,000, at the disposal of the vicar of Wakefield (Archdeacon Donne) and the churchwardens, for the erection of a new reredos in the cathedral.

and Sergt. Baldwin and other police officers had conducted the inquiry.

ANOTHER POLICE REMAND.

At Southwark on Friday, Woodward was further remanded on a charge of murdering Goldstein.

A STRANGE CAREER.

At the Court of Bankruptcy on Thursday, before Mr. Registrar Hope, a sitting was held for the public examination of J. D. W. L. Hustler, who stated, in

reply to the Official Receiver, that the witness was not a member of the Italian Mafia, but that he had followed numerous callings. He had been a sailor and purser, and had been on a sheep station in Australia, and had been a stockman, a horse driver, and as a horse dealer, and also as a surgeon. He did not remember that he had ever been engaged in sheepstealing and flat racing. He had represented a firm of wholesale druggists in Australia, and a firm of instrument makers in Australia, and in 1900, and obtained a medical registration as surgeon's assistant. He was not a registered practitioner in this country, but held a medical diploma from the University of London. He had become associated with Mr. Harness, and acted for him as a commission agent and in the sale of his American-made automobiles. He had been engaged in this mission. He left that employment about the end of 1902.—The Official Receiver. Did you leave the country about the end of 1902?—The witness. Yes, I did not like the work and resigned. He was subsequently employed in interviewing medical practitioners with a view to the sale of the automobile of the Petroleum Emulsion Company. He received about £ a week but was not long in the employment and had done some business, beyond the sale of the automobile. He had also been at cards and had lost some money at Monte Carlo.

apply to the Official Receiver, that he was not
may be held at present, and in the course of his
lifetime followed numerous callings. He had been
sailor and purser, and had been on a sheep station
in Australia. He had also been engaged in cattle
driving and in the export of wool. He had been
on a ship. He had been so many things that he could
not remember them all. He had amongst other
things been engaged in stockbreeding and fast racing.
He had represented a firm of wholesale druggists in
Australia. He had been a firm of instrument makers. He re-
turned from Australia about 1930, and obtained an
engagement as surgeon's assistant. He was next
registered practitioner in this country, but held a
number of American diplomas. At the end of about six months
he became associated with Mr. Harness, and acted
for him as commission agent and in the sale of his
bolts. He received \$4 a week for wages and com-
mission. He had that employment about the end of
1932.—The Official Receiver. Did you leave an
account of your betting transactions?—The Bank-
rupt No. 1, I did not leave an account of what I
was subsequently employed in interviewing medical
gentlemen with the view of interesting them in
the preparation of the "Petroleum Emulsion Company."
He thought he had made a mistake, and was not
the employment had had done nothing else, beyond
executing racing commissions. He had also gambled
at cards, and had lost some money at Monte Carlo.
He thought he had made a mistake, and was not
betting transactions during the last two or three
years, and his expenditure had been quite as much.
Examination adjourned for further accounts.

A young woman named Ellen Chapman was
burned to death at Rochester through her
clothes igniting while she was sitting by a fire.

SAVE YOUR LIVES BY TAKING
OWBRIDGE'S
LUNG TONIC,
THE MIGHTY HEALER.

It has a power over disease hitherto
unknown in medicine.

Are you at all Weak-chested, or inclined
to be Consumptive, with just a touch of
Cough?

Try this wonderful Medicine." The
Cough has no power over you. You are
strong, and you will feel a strength and
power you never had before.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?

A DOSE WILL RELIEVE IT.

HAVE YOU A COLD?

**A DOSE AT BEDTIME WILL
REMOVE IT.**

**BROCHITIS AND ASTHMA IT RELIEVES
INSTANTLY.**

The Spasms of Coughing, as dreadful
in Whooping Cough, become less with
each dose of the medicine.

"I always had some suspicion about my
lungs, and I was very anxious to get
has removed this misgiving, suffering from
asthma, and I have taken your Lung Tonic
present, being in a dilemma by fearing the
loss of my voice. I was strongly advised by a
friend to try your Lung Tonic, and I have
to my most agreeable surprise, after the third
dose, was able to speak and sing as usual."
I resolved hereafter to add your valuable
medicine to my household remedies, and
to give it to all those I love best.—(Mr. J.
F. C. A. KACHIN, Vice Mayor of St. Petersburg,
Russia.)

to
LUNG Prepared by W. T. OWENSON, Chemist,
Bull. Sold in Bottles, Is. 6d., 2s. 6d.,
No. 6d., and 12s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent
Medicine Vendors. Wholesale all London
and Provincial Houses.

HOLLOWAY'S
OINTMENT
IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY,
FOR THERE IS HARDLY AN AILMENT OR DISEASE
(requiring external treatment) WHICH IT WILL
CURE OR RELIEVE.

to
LUNG Prepared by W. T. O'BRIEN, Chemist, TU
LUNG Sull, sold in Bottles, is, 1/2d. 3s. 6d. TU
LUNG of oil, and in, W. T. O'Brien and Patent TU
LUNG Medicine Vendors. Wholesale all London TU
LUNG and Provincial Houses. TU

HOLLOWAY'S
ointment
IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY,
FOR THERE IS HARDLY AN AILMENT OR DISEASE
(requiring external treatment) WHICH IT WILL
CURE OR RELIEVE.

IF YOU ARE TROUBLED WITH
INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, CROUP,
STIFF JOINTS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS,
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT
WILL CURE YOU.

ITS SOOTHING AND HEALING PROPERTIES
TRULY WONDERFUL
FOR BURNS, SCALDS, CUTS, BRUISES,
SPRAINS, BOILS, ABSCESSSES, GATHERINGS,

LUNG Prepared by W. T. OWENSON, Chemist,
 LUNG Bull. Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1/2d. 2s. 6d.,
 LUNG 3s. 6d., and 11s. by all Chemists and Patent
 LUNG Medicine Vendors. Wholesale all London
 LUNG and Provincial Houses.

HOLLOWAY'S

OINTMENT

IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY.

FOR THERE IS HARDLY AN AILMENT OR DISEASE
 (requiring external treatment) WHICH IT WILL
 CURE OR RELIEVE.

IF YOU ARE TROUBLED WITH

INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, CROUP,
 STIFF JOINTS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS,
 HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

WILL CURE YOU.

ITS SOOTHING AND HEALING PROPERTIES
 TRULY WONDERFUL.

FOR BURNS, SCALDS, CUTS, BRUISES,
 SPRAINS, BOILS, ABSCESSSES, GATHERINGS,
 SCURVY, RINGWORM, ECZEMA—
 IN SHORT, ALL SKIN DISEASES—
 IT CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT

Are Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford-street, London.
 Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

CARTER'S

LITTLE

LIVER

PILLS

Prepared by W. T. OWENSON, Chemist,
Bull. Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1/2d. 2s. 6d.,
3s. 6d., and 11s. by all Chemists and Patent
Medicine Vendors. Wholesale all London
and Provincial Houses.

**HOLLOWAY'S
OINTMENT**

IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY,
FOR THERE IS HARDLY AN AILMENT OR DISEASE
(requiring external treatment) WHICH IT WILL
CURE OR RELIEVE.

IF YOU ARE TROUBLED WITH
INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, CROUP,
STIFF JOINTS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS,
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT
WILL CURE YOU.

ITS SOOTHING AND HEALING PROPERTIES
TRULY WONDERFUL.

FOR BURNS, SCALDS, CUTS, BRUISES,
SPRAINS, BOILS, ABSCESSSES, GATHERINGS,
SCURVY, RINGWORM, ECZEMA—
IN SHORT, ALL SKIN DISEASES—
IT CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT
Are Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford-street, London.
Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

**CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS**

SMALL PILL
SMALL DOSE.
SMALL PRICE.
FORTY
IN A VIAL.
SUGAR COATED.
PURELY VEGETABLE.
CURES TORPID LIVER.
WITHOUT PAIN.
1st 4s.

CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.

Prepared by W. T. OWENSON, Chemist,
Solely Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1/2d. 3s. 6d.,
6s. 6d., and 12s. by all Chemists and Patent
Medicine Vendors. Wholesale all London
and Provincial Houses.

**HOLLOWAY'S
OINTMENT**

IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY,
FOR THERE IS HARDLY AN AILMENT OR DISTRESS
(requiring external treatment) WHICH IT WILL
CURE OR RELIEVE.

IF YOU ARE TROUBLED WITH
INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, CROUP,
STIFF JOINTS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS,
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT
WILL CURE YOU.

ITS SOOTHING AND HEALING PROPERTIES
TRULY WONDERFUL.

FOR BURNS, SCALDS, CUTS, BRUISES,
SPRAINS, BOILS, ABSCESSSES, GATHEKINGS,
SCURVY, RINGWORM, ECZEMA—
IN SHORT, ALL SKIN DISEASES—
IT CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT

Are Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford-street, London.
Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

**CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS**

SMALL PILL
SMALL DOSE
SMALL PRICE
FOR
IN A VIAL
SUGAR COATED
PURELY VEGETABLE
CURE TORPID LIVER
WITHOUT PAIN
1st 1/2d.

**CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS**

to
did
and
on
ut
ne
air
us
did
ad
ex-
on
ex-
his
On
ho
en
che
to
to
he
ne
for
left
on
th
ork
of
er-
en
th.
ave
a
be
the
man
row
let
im
hat
am
St.
use
oc-
cat.
self-
tim-
his

Prepared by W. T. OWEN, Chemist,
Bull, Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1/2d. 3s. 6d.,
6s. 6d., and 12s. by all Chemists and Patent
Medicine Vendors. Wholesale all London
and Provincial Houses.

**HOLLOWAY'S
OINTMENT**

IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY,
FOR THERE IS HARDLY AN AILMENT OR DISEASE
(requiring external treatment) WHICH IT WILL
CURE OR RELIEVE.

IF YOU ARE TROUBLED WITH
INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, CROUP,
STIFF JOINTS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS,
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT
WILL CURE YOU.

ITS SOOTHING AND HEALING PROPERTIES
TRULY WONDERFUL.

FOR BURNS, SCALDS, CUTS, BRUISES,
SPRAINS, BOILS, ABSCESSSES, GATHERINGS,
SCURVY, RINGWORM, ECZEMA—
IN SHORT, ALL SKIN DISEASES—
IT CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT
Are Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford-street, London.
Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

**CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS**

SMALL PILL
SMALL DOSE.
SMALL PRICE.
FOR
IN A VIAL.
SUGAR COATED.
PURELY VEGETABLE.
CURE TORPID LIVER.
WITHOUT PAIN.
1st 40.

**CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS**

15

[illegible]

